The Pyongyang Times

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The tribune of the parades of the people's armed forces and the masses held in the presence of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung to celebrate the 35th anniversary of the victory in the historic Pochonbo battle (The centre)

(The left side)

(The right side)

Demonstration of Invincible Power of Our Revolutionary Armed Forces and People Carrying Forward Glorious Revolutionary Traditions of Anti-Japanese Armed Struggle

Mammoth Parades of People's Armed Forces and Masses Celebrating 35th Anniversary of Victory in Historic Pochonbo Battle Held in the Presence of the Respected and Beloved Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG

In the presence of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of our Party and the Korean people, a great Marxist-Leninist and the ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander, mammoth parades of people's armed forces and masses were held on June 4 in Hyesan, Ryanggang Province, the old battle site of revolution, in celebration of the 35th anniversary of the victory in the historic Pochonbo battle.

The Hyesan city square by the River Amnok-gang issuing from the Chonji (Heavenly Lake) of Mt. Paekdu-san, the holy mountain of revolution, the square where towers high the Monument to the Victory in the Pochonbo Battle, and the streets leading to it were crowded with soldiers of the People's Army, Worker-Peasant Red Guardsmen, members of the Red Young Guards, working people, students and children in the city, 100,000 in all.

Respectfully set up in the centre of the square was a portrait of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of our Party and the Korean people, genius of revolution and ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander, who has strenuously led the Korean revolution along the one road of victory and glory, taking upon himself the destiny of the fatherland and the nation for half a century since he took the road of the revolution in his early years.

Floating in the sky over the square were huge balloons from which were suspending the slogans: "Long live Comrade Kim Il Sung!" "Long live the Workers' Party of Korea!" "May the great Leader of our Party and the Korean people Comrade Kim Il Sung enjoy a long life in good health!" "Let us inherit and develop the brilliant revolutionary traditions of our Party!" "Long live the *Juche* idea of the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung!" Deep blue and red national flags of the Republic with a resplendent five-point star were fluttering vigorously on the flagmasts.

At 10 a.m., Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of our Party and the Korean people, great military strategist and ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander and our Supreme Commander, took the tribune to the strains of the loud welcome music.

(Continued on Page 4)

The Great Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG Gives On-the-Spot Guidance

for Work in Different Domains of National Economy in Ryanggang Province

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of our Party and the Korean people, gave on-the-spot guidance for the work in different domains of the national economy in Ryanggang Province from June 2 to 3.

The Party members and the entire people in the province were overwhelmed with infinite happiness and joy at seeing the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung whom they always adore and receiving his personal guidance for the work in various realms of the national economy under the grand circumstanees in which the whole country was seething with a dynamic struggle to fulfil the annual plan before the founding anniversary of the Party, top by the end of the year the production level set for the end of 1973 under the Six-Year Plan and hasten the independent, peaceful reunification of the country and the complete victory of socialism, upholding the vast programme set forth by the Leader at the historic Fifth Congress of the Party, and was significantly celebrating the 35th anniversary of the victory in the historic Pochonbo battle fought under the command of the Leader. Their hearts were swelling with unbounded reverence and thanks to the Leader who always looks to their work and life with the warm affection of a real father.

In the gloomiest period of Japanese imperialist colonial rule, Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the revolution, raised high the torch of revolution in the night sky above Pochonbo, instilling conviction of victory into our people who were groaning in darkness and brightly illumining the road of national resurrection. After liberation, too, he visited in person Ryanggang Province, always showing deep concern for the life of the people of this province, and guided directly on the spot the Party and administrative work and industry, agriculture, forestry and various other domains of the national economy and looked to the life of the people in the province with paternal love.

The Party members and working people in Ryanggang Province have waged a vigorous struggle for bringing into full bloom the lofty idea of the Leader in this land, cherishing deep in their hearts the high pride and honour of living and working on the old battle sites of revolution associated with the glorious revolutionary history of the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and made shining successes in all spheres, political, economic and cultural.

All the Party members and people in the province are firmly armed with the great revolutionary ideas of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and united rock-firm around him on the basis of the monolithic ideological system of *Juche* and are striving heart and soul for the independent, peaceful reunification of the country and the victory of the cause of socialism and communism along the one road of revolution indicated by the Leader, following him with singleheartedness.

Under the wise leadership of the Leader there has been laid a timber industrial base of the country in the Paekdu plateau with the reliable support of the *Juche* industry. With the introduction of the unique cyclic felling method indicated by the Leader the forestry workers there are increasing the timber output with the existing labour force and equipment and creating reserve forests in a planned manner and on a long-range basis and they have become the eternal masters of the forests keeping them well as they do their own villages.

The ranks of geological prospecting workers in the province have expanded, the material and technical foundations in this domain have been consolidated, hosts of promising ore deposits discovered, and a large number of new mines opened, and the existing ones reinforced and replenished, with the result that the ore output is growing year by year and the province came to play an important role in the mining industry of the country.

In the province there have appeared modern light industrial bases mass-producing daily necessities with raw materials obtained from mountains and hosts of local industrial factories have mushroomed to bring into being in each county a reliable consumer goods producing centre.

A great change has taken place in agricultural production and in the life of the peasants in the province under the radiant rays of "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country" authored by the Leader.

A rapid progress has been made in all domains of agricultural production such as potato, wheat, flax and vegetable cultivation and stockbreeding.

The peasants who toiled and moiled tilling mountainside with wooden ploughs in the past now do farm work easily and joyously using tractors, lorries, and various types of trailing machines and lots of other modern farm machines and various kinds of chemical fertilizers and agricultural chemicals and lead an affluent and cultured life in the socialist countryside where electrification has been completed and bus and water services are being introduced, clinics are developing into hospitals and the telecasting network is operating successfully.

Modern cities have been built and large numbers of modern farm houses erected at state expenses, radically changing the looks of the province and the land has been splendidly rebuilt to fit in with the socialist system.

Shining successes have also been registered in the educational, cultural and public health spheres in the province.

With the enforcement of the nine-year technical compulsory education, the younger generation is growing into reliable revolutionary soldiers and socialist and communist builders faithful to the Leader, studying to their heart's content at regular schools everywhere—from the cities to the lumbermen's villages at the foot of Mt. Paekdu-san—and a comprehensive cadre-training base has been solidly built in the province.

All the people enjoy longevity in good health, benefited by the system of free medical care.

These epochal changes in Ryanggang Province and the happy, worthy life of the people in the province are entirely a fruition of the wise and tested leadership and paternal care of the great Leader of the revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung who brightly lights the path of our people and leads the Korean revolution along the one road of victory and glory, holding aloft the torchlight of the great *Juche* idea.

The fatherly Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who is always concerned to lead our people to the communist paradise through a nearer way, again visited Ryanggang Province this time, so busy as he was attending to all the affairs of the country, big and small, shouldering the heavy burdens of the revolution and construction, brightly illumined the road to be followed by the province and showed warm care for the life of the people in the province.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung gave on-the-spot guidance to the State Potae Farm on June 2.

He was accompanied by Comrade Yon Hyong Muk, and Department Directors of the Central Committee of the Party Kim Gye Hyon and Chon Byong Ho.

On the State Potae Farm, the Leader made a round of it and sat down together with the leading workers of the farm and its work-team heads and agricultural working people, deeply acquainted himself with the peculiarities of agricultural production in that area, the conditions of crops on the farm and the living conditions of its agricultural working people. He earnestly taught them that in order to demonstrate the practical superiority of the state farm to the cooperative farm, the utilization rate of the tractors should be raised, various trailing farm machines suitable to the local geographical features be made, the farm machine repair bases be solidly built up and thus the level of mechanization of work should be further raised, farming be done better and the living standards of the farm workers enhanced still further.

(Continued on Page 4)

The Respected and Beloved Leader Premier KIM IL SUNG

Sends Message of Greetings to President of Republic of Chile

The respected and beloved Leader Premier Kim Il Sung sent a message of greetings to Salvador Allende Gossens, President of the Republic of Chile, in connection with the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Chile.

The message reads:

I, pleased very much with the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Chile, warmly hail it.

The establishment of diplomatic relations between our two countries constitutes an epochal occasion in developing onto a new stage the relations of friendship and cooperation forged between the peoples of Korea and Chile in the common struggle against U.S. imperialism and a great contribution to strengthening the unity of the Asian and Latin-American peoples.

The Korean people value the friendship with the Chilean people and will always extend active support and encouragement to the righteous struggle of the people of your country for building a new society.

Convinced that the relations of friendship and cooperation between Korea and Chile will expand and develop in future in all fields, I wholeheartedly wish Your Excellency fresher success in the noble work for frustrating the subversive intrigues and manoeuvres of U.S. imperialism and domestic reactionaries, consolidating national independence and achieving the prosperity and development of the country.

Banquet Celebrating 35th Anniversary of Victory in Pochonbo Battle Arranged in the Presence of the Respected and Beloved Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG

The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea arranged a grand banquet in Hyesan on the evening of June 4 in celebration of the 35th anniversary of the victory in the historic Pochonbo battle.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of our Party and the Korean people, was present at the banquet.

Attending the banquet were Comrades Pak Sung Chul, Choe Hyon, O Jin U and Yon Hyong Muk.

Comrade Kim Song Ae was present there.

Present at the banquet were the members of the congratulatory group of Koreans in Japan headed by Comrade Li Gye Baek, Vice-Chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan, who came to celebrate the 60th birthday of the respected and beloved Leader Marshal Kim Il Sung and Comrade Li Jong Chol and other delegates of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification.

Also present were Department Directors of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, Ministers of the Cabinet, anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters, responsible functionaries of central and Ryanggang Provincial Party and government bodies and working people's organizations, generals of the Korean People's Army, responsible workers of science, education, culture, art and the press, bereaved families of anti-Japanese revolutionary martyrs, Heroes of the Republic, Labour Heroes and labour innovators in the province.

Invited there were the members of the Changpai County friendship delegation headed by Comrade Wang Ying-ming, Chairman of the Revolutionary Committee of Changpai Korean Minority Autonomous County, Kirin Province, People's Republic of China, lying on the opposite side of Hyesan, a border city of Korea.

When the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and our Supreme Commander, entered the banquet hall amid the loud strains of welcome music, the entire attendants of the banquet rose to their feet and warmly welcomed the fatherly Leader with thunderous applause.

The banquet opened with the playing of the Patriotic Song.

Comrade General O Jin U, Chief of the General Staff of the Korean People's Army, made a speech at the banquet.

The Ryanggang Provincial Song and Dance Troupe gave a performance at the banquet.

The Respected and Beloved Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG

Talks to Correspondents of the U.S. Newspaper "The New York Times"

On May 26, 1972 Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of our Party and the Korean people, gave an interview to Harrison E. Salisbury, Associate Editor of the New York Times of the United States, who was visiting our country and John M. Lee, Tokyo Bureau Chief of the same paper, who accompanied him. Comrade Kim Il Sung had a talk with them and answered their questions.
The full text of Comrade Kim Il Sung's statement is given below:

Comrade Kim Il Sung exchanged greetings with the American correspondents and asked them if they had any inconveniences during their stay in our country.

Salisbury, the New York Times Associate Editor, expressed thanks to Comrade Kim Il Sung for granting them an interview and said that since their arrival in our country they had been well taken care of and had no inconvenience whatsoever.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said that he was told they had gained disagreeable impressions in our country because our people had a very strong feeling against U.S. imperialism.

He asked them if they were much annoyed.

Salisbury replied that he had no complaint about the Korean people's deep anti-U.S. feeling and that he had known about this before his coming to Korea. He said he was very happy to have an opportunity to visit the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. "Very well," said Comrade Kim Il Sung and resumed his talk.

I am sure you have seen and perceived yourselves how the Korean people feel toward the United States here in our country.

They do not entertain good sentiments towards the United States. Our people have a very strong anti-U.S. feeling. Probably this feeling of the Korean people has annoyed you Americans.

It is natural that the Korean people should have bad sentiments toward the United States. U.S. imperialism is the aggressor who has been invading our country. No people can have good sentiments toward the aggressor who invades their country, can they?

The Korean people's anti-American feeling became worse particularly because they suffered too much damage at the hands of the U.S. imperialists during the Fatherland Liberation War.

During this war, our people suffered really great damage due to the U.S. imperialists' savage acts of aggression. I am sure there is no Korean who did not sustain any loss in the Fatherland Liberation War. Every Korean suffered a loss in some way or other. If he did not, personally, at least his family or relatives, or his friends did.

Take Pyongyang, for example. The indiscriminate bombing by the U.S. imperialists left few houses intact; the whole city was completely reduced to ashes and tens of thousands of people were killed in cold blood. The same was true with Wonsan, Hamhung and other cities. Even our villages were all burned to ashes in the last days of the war.

The Korean people who suffered such severe damage at the hands of the U.S. imperialists cannot have good sentiments toward America.

Even after the armistice the United States has invariably adopted an unfriendly attitude toward our country.

The Armistice Agreement stipulates for the convocation of a Political Conference between the two sides immediately after the war to settle the Korean question by peaceful means. However, the United States did not abide by this stipulation. As a result, our country is in a state of armistice still today. No peace agreement has yet been concluded and there has been no progress in the endeavour for the peaceful settlement of the Korean question. Therefore, I always tell our people that our generations are changing, but our target of struggle remains the same.

The U.S. authorities have persisted in their aggressive acts against our country in violation of the Armistice Agreement. Even since the "Pueblo" incident, the United States has been continuing with aerial reconnaissance of this country. This virtually places our country in a perpetual state of war.

As this state of war has continued after the cessation of hostilities, we have been forced to step up defence construction and invest heavily in this sector. Frankly speaking, the enormous spendings on defence upbuilding have had a certain adverse effect on the living standards of the people. Our people think this is also because of the United States.

Thus, they have strong anti-U.S. sentiments because they suffered great damage at the hands of the U.S. imperialists during the Fatherland Liberation War and, moreover, have ill feeling toward the United States because the U.S. imperialists have been unfriendly toward this country and carried on their aggressive acts in violation of the Armistice Agreement even after the war.

Since the situation is tense, we cannot but continue stepping up preparations for war. We make no secret of this. Who can guarantee that the U.S. imperialists will not attack this country again? Neither you nor I, nor anyone else. So we are openly preparing for war in order to defend the country from enemy aggression.

What is most important in our war preparation is to educate all the people to hate U.S. imperialism. Otherwise, we will not be able to defeat the U.S. imperialists who boast of their technological superiority.

Therefore, we are intensifying ideological education to imbue the people with hatred for U.S. imperialism. I think it is quite natural and correct for us to educate the people to hate U.S. imperialism. We need not stop the anti-U.S. education which we have been giving to our people or conceal the fact that we are educating them in anti-American spirit, just because you are coming to our country, do we?

You should understand our people's bad feeling toward the United States.

You have just said you hoped that this abnormal situation between our country and the United States would improve. So do we. We do not want to have many enemies.

Now, let me answer some questions you raised.

To begin with, I would like to refer to the question of relations between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the United States.

You asked me what positive measures have to be taken to end the abnormal state of affairs between Korea and the United States. In our opinion it is a very simple matter.

The relations between our country and the United States entirely depend on the attitude of the U.S. Government. If it changes its policy toward us, we will do the same toward the United States.

If the U.S. Government wants to improve its relations with our country, it must, first of all, stop interfering in our internal affairs so that the Koreans can settle the question of Korean reunification independently, with their own efforts. It is nearly 20 years now since the conclusion of the Armistice Agreement in our country, and why should the U.S. troops keep occupying south Korea under the guise of the "United Nations Forces?" Some people allege that the U.S. troops are staying on in south Korea to protect it because we may "invade the south." This is a lie. We have declared time and again that we have no intention of "invading the south." Now is the time to put an end to the situation where the U.S. troops are playing the role of police in south Korea under the emblem of the "United Nations Forces."

The U.S. Government discomforts us not only because it is stationing its armed forces in south Korea but also because it is helping the revival of Japanese militarism. We are not happy about the U.S. assistance in the revival of Japanese militarism. The joint communique of Nixon and Sato issued in 1969 indicates that the United States is bringing the Japanese militarists into south Korea as its agent for Korean aggression and instigating them to meddle in the domestic affairs of our country. After the announcement of the joint communique Sato openly declared that he would interfere in Korea's internal affairs. This is another aspect of the unfriendly attitude of the U.S. Government toward our country.

With regard to the United Nations the U.S. Government is also taking an unwarranted attitude toward this country. The U.S. Government advocates the unconditional invitation of south Korea to the United Nations while attaching conditions to inviting us. It alleges that we do not respect the United Nations Charter, but we have never violated or ignored it. The United States insists that it will allow us to attend the UN General Assembly provided we recognize the unlawful resolutions on the Korean question which have been adopted at the United Nations. How can we go to the UN General Assembly under this condition? Furthermore, the United States has been instigating the "United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea" to make annual reports full of lies and fabrications against our country and make unfriendly propaganda against us.

Because the U.S. Government has invariably pursued this unfriendly policy toward this country, there has been no improvement in the Korea-U.S. relations and the reunification of our country has been hampered greatly.

If the United States wants to improve its relations with our country, it must desist from interfering in our internal affairs so that the Koreans can reunify their country by themselves, must withdraw the U.S. troops disguised as the "UN Forces" and must dissolve the "United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea." It must not encourage the split of the Korean nation but support its reunion. If the United States keeps our country divided, our attitude toward the United States will never change. The Korean Peninsula is split in two today. If the U.S. troops pull out of south Korea and foreign inteference stops, the Koreans will be able to find common denominators which will enable them to reunify their country by themselves. Furthermore, if the U.S. troops get out of south Korea, I think the Koreans will come to a rapprochement without difficulty and our people's anti-U.S. feeling will ease gradually.

While looking at the Great Wall during his China visit U.S. President Nixon said that the barriers dividing nations had to be pulled down. If the U.S. Government wants to put these words into practice, it should begin with Korea. These days Nixon declares that he is going to improve relations with China as well as with the Soviet Union. Why, then, should it keep its military bases in south Korea? The United States has argued that it retains its military bases in south Korea for the purpose of preventing communist expansion. Now that the United States is going to have good relations with big socialist countries, I consider that there is no ground for it to keep military bases in south Korea. So the United States must quit south Korea as soon as possible, dismantling all its military bases and withdrawing its aggressor army.

If the United States wants to better its relations with our country, it must also stop helping Japanese militarism to revive and bringing it into south Korea. The United States tries to put up Japanese militarism as its agent to invade south Korea and reduce south Korea into Japan's commodity market, into its appendage. This is an unfriendly, hostile act against our people. The U.S. Government must discontinue this unfriendly act against our country.

If the U.S. Government gives up its unsympathetic acts against our country and stops obstructing our national reunification, then there will be no reason why we should be antagonistic to the United States. So we say that the relations between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the United States depend not on us, but entirely on the attitude of the U.S. Government. We will closely watch what policy the United States will adopt toward our country in the future.

The U.S. Government should improve relations not only with big countries, but with small countries as well. We do not think the improvement of the U.S. relations with big countries will greatly influence its relations with small countries. But the U.S. Government has not yet changed its former attitude in its relations with small countries.

In the joint communique of the People's Republic of China and the United States, the latter declared that it supports the relaxation of tension on the Korean Peninsula and the contact between north and south Korea. As for what influence the United States will exert on south Korea in this respect, we must wait and see. If the United States does not support the relaxation of tension in Korea and north-south contact in the future, it will mean that it uttered an empty talk under pressure.

Our people remember what Nixon said in China. What interests me most is that he said that no barriers should split the world's people. We are watching how Nixon is going to put his words into practice.

You suggested the possibilities of the two countries conducting the exchange of journalists and cultural intercourse to promote mutual understanding and reduce tension even before the U.S. troops are withdrawn from south Korea. I will answer briefly on this point.

To say frankly, I wonder why Americans are interested in coming to our country. And I do not think our people would bring back anything interesting if they visited the United States under the present situation.

I do not mean that we want to shut the door in our relations with the United States. But I consider that so long as the fundamental problem between the two countries remains unsolved, the exchange of journalists or cultural interchange would be of little significance.

They say you felt unpleasant in our country. If other Americans come here in the future, they will return with the same unpleasant feeling.

We are now strengthening anti-U.S. education among our younger generation so that they will not forget their enemy. So long as the U.S. Government's hostile policy toward our country remains unchanged, our U.S. policy will not change either. Therefore, Americans will not get good impressions in our country unless the fundamental problem is solved between the two countries. If many Americans come to our country and go back with unpleasant feelings in the future, I think such visits would not be beneficial.

If the U.S. Government changes its hostile policy toward our country, our anti-U.S. feeling may be mitigated. Only then will visits and interchange between the two countries be fruitful and interesting to both sides.

Since the U.S. Government does not alter its hostile policy toward our country, mutual visits had better be made in a limited scope, as at present. We do not think that there is no necessity at all for our journalists to visit the United States. In my opinion, it is necessary for them to go there in order to let the American people hear our true voice, because at present you are only hearing the voice of the south Korean rulers. We also welcome the visits of American journalists and democratic figures to our country in a limited scope. These visits and interchange will help promote understanding between the two peoples.

In the light of our experience in receiving you this time, I think it would be a good idea for us from now on to explain to American visitors how we are conducting the anti-U.S. education among our people before they begin inspection tours.

Now, I will refer to some points on the question of Korea's reunification.

You asked me whether it would be possible to deal with the Korean question in the same way as the Viet Nam question was done at the Geneva Conference in 1954. In my opinion, we need not deal with the Korean question in such a way.

The Korean question must be solved by the Koreans themselves on the principle of national self-determination without any foreign interference. Only then can the reunification of our country be achieved peacefully.

The Soviet Union and China actively support this programme of ours for national reunification. The Soviet and Chinese Governments have issued statements on many occasions supporting our country's programme for the peaceful reunification.

For the independent settlement of the question of Korean reunification without foreign interference, the U.S. troops must be withdrawn from south Korea first of all. Even if they get out, no war will break out in Korea.

When the U.S. troops pull out of south Korea and all the people of north and south Korea unite, we can reunify Korea soon and frustrate the Japanese militarists' manoeuvres to invade Korea again. The Korean people are capable of achieving national unity by their own efforts.

As you know, we are now having contacts with south Korea through the preliminary talks between the north and south Korean Red Cross organizations. Of course, as for the prospects and the results of the talks, we will have to wait and see. But in our opinion, if we Koreans sit at a conference table, we can find ways and means of removing the distrust and misunderstanding between the north and south and attaining national unity.

The north and south Koreans are cold to each other, and distrust and misunderstand in many respects because they have had no opportunity to meet each other.

We think distrust and misunderstanding exist between the north and south Koreans on a number of questions.

We consider that the south Korean rulers may invade the northern half of the Republic with the support of the United States and the Japanese militarist forces. The south Korean rulers have a misunderstanding that we might attack south Korea. They are also raising "anti-communist" clamours, asserting that we are trying to "communize" south Korea. Owing to such distrust and misunderstanding, no progress has yet been made on the question of Korean reunification.

I believe that if we Koreans sit together, we will be able to remove distrust and misunderstanding and find common denominators and on this basis, achieve national unity.

These days the south Korean rulers are clamouring for the independent reunification of the country, advocating, though in words only, "self-help," "self-reliance," "self-defence." If we interpret this in a favourable sense, we can see some similarity to the idea of independence, self-reliance and self-defence which we are advocating. If we find and develop these common denominators one by one, it would be possible to reach an agreement on achieving national unity.

The difference of institutions between the north and the south must not be an obstacle to the promotion of national unity and the attainment of national reunification.

These days some foreign journalists say there are two poles in Korea—one is north Korea's communist system and the other south Korea's capitalist system—and these two poles cannot be integrated. Once these two poles get in touch with each other, they say, war will break out again in Korea.

We do not regard south Korea as a capitalist society in the true sense of the word. There are no big monopoly capitalists in south Korea; there are only a few comprador capitalists. Of course, we are against comprador capitalists. We oppose them because they obstruct the development of the national economy. But we are not against national capitalists and small and medium entrepreneurs. We can say that south Korean society is no more than a society which is just starting to take the road of capitalism, or is inclined to capitalism or is being influenced by capitalism or believing in capitalism, or something like that. This does not mean that there is no difference in systems between the north and south.

It is true that at present the north and south have different ideals and beliefs. But we think we must transcend these differences for the sake of national unity. We have no intention to impose our socialist system on south Korea. Unless its present rulers force us to replace our socialist system with another social system, there will be no reason why we cannot achieve national unity.

If the north and south establish the principle of not imposing their social systems on the other, then there is no need of fighting each other by force of arms. If neither side is forced to give up their political faiths, is there any reason for the people of one and the same nation to fight?

It is possible that a country may have different political systems and people with different beliefs may live together in one country. What form of political system is to be established in south Korea is a matter for the south Korean people themselves to decide upon. So we consider that even after the country is reunified the present social systems in the north and south may exist as they are and people who have different beliefs may live together in Korea. What is needed here is mutual trust and respect.

We always maintain that our homeland should be reunified independently and peacefully without foreign interference. Furthermore we assert that the unity of the whole nation should be achieved, with both sides trusting and respecting each other, despite the difference of systems between the north and south.

In my speech of August 6 last year, I pointed out that we were ready to have contact even with the Democratic Republican Party, the ruling party of south Korea. This also stemmed from our desire for mutual respect.

If the north and south join hands and make tireless efforts, we will be able to gradually eliminate mutual misunderstanding and distrust and achieve the reunification of the country independently on a democratic basis. Our country cannot be reunified if outside forces meddle in the Korean question. Foreigners cannot rid our nation of the distrust and misunderstanding. That is why we oppose the interference of any outside forces in the Korean question.

I believe that if there is no outside interference in the Korean question and foreign countries give up obstructing machinations in the future, the reunification of Korea will definitely be attained the way we are advocating, though it may take time.

You said you want to know what practical measures we are taking for the independent, peaceful reunification of the country. Let me mention them briefly.

We are calling for mail exchange and mutual visits as well as trade and economic co-operation between the north and south.

We think it also desirable for our Deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly and south Korean "National Assemblymen" to visit each other.

If "National Assemblymen" of south Korea come to the northern half of the Republic and our SPA Deputies to south Korea and sit at one table and exchange their views open-heartedly through such mutual visits, it will be conducive to the reunification of the homeland. It is not a bad idea. We want to have contact not only with south Korean "National Assemblymen" but also with broad sectors of political and public figures in south Korea. In other words, we hold that all the political parties and social organizations of north and south Korea should get together for a political consultative conference and exchange a wide range of views on the question of national reunification.

Furthermore, we proposed that a Confederation be set up if it is impossible to reunify the country at once. The proposed Confederation means forming a Supreme National Council with representatives of the north and south Korean governments mainly to consult about matters concerning the national interests of Korea and co-or-

(Continued on Page 3)

The Respected and Beloved Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG

Talks to Correspondents of the U.S. Newspaper "The New York Times"

(Continued from Page 2)

dinate them, while maintaining the present different political systems of north and south Korea as they are for the time being.

We also proposed more than once economic interchange between the north and south, proceeding from the immediate national interests. If economic co-operation is materialized between north and south Korea and we give south Korea what we have in sufficiency and take what it has in plenty, the economy of both parts will develop more rapidly.

In addition we have proposed cultural and scientific exchange between the north and south.

We also maintain that a peace agreement be concluded between the north and south on refraining from use of arms against each other and that the numerical strength of armed forces of the two sides be reduced after the withdrawal of all foreign troops from south Korea. The present arms race between the north and south is considerably affecting the living conditions of the people.

We are doing all we can to obviate the tension and bring about contact and exchange between the north and south. True, if mutual visits are made between the north and the south, capitalist influence may come into the northern half of the Republic. But we are not in the least afraid of this. We keep our door open so that south Koreans can visit the northern half of the Republic at any time. It is not we but the south Korean rulers who are keeping the door closed now. Everything will be settled easily once the south Korean authorities open the door.

But the south Korean rulers are very much afraid of doing so. While the preliminary talks are going on between the north and south Korean Red Cross organizations, they are playing all sorts of tricks after declaring "state of emergency" under the pretext of the fictitious "threat of southward aggression from the north." They are ruthlessly repressing south Koreans who aspire for the reunification of the country. They are even prohibiting "National Assemblymen" of the Democratic Republican Party from having talks with their colleagues of the New Democratic Party in the puppet National Assembly. The south Korean rulers are now raising "anti-communist" rackets, holding "anti-communist rallies" and "meetings for the annihilation of communism and against espionage activities" in all parts of south Korea.

We have no intention to invade south Korea, nor do we want to force our socialist system upon south Korea. Nevertheless, the south Korean rulers have declared "state of emergency" under the pretext of the "threat of southward aggression from the north" and are intensifying their fascist repression of the south Korean people and clamouring for the "reunification through the annihilation of communism." This is not an attitude for national reunification. This hullabaloo they are making is designed not to bring about a closer relationship between the north and south but to further estrange them; it is an act intended to prevent the country from being reunified. By the "reunification through the annihilation of communism," the south Korean rulers mean to achieve reunification after wiping out the Communists in Korea. In the final analysis, this means that they oppose the reunification of the country and try to perpetuate the split. I do not know who is the author of this racket in south Korea. But I think this betrays their own weakness.

We will continue to make patient efforts for contact and dialogue between the north and south.

We are now gravely concerned about the fact that south Korea is being subjected to Japan economically. If the south Korean rulers keep the door closed between the north and south, Japanese capital will penetrate south Korea, which will be completely dependent on Japan economically.

We remember the history of Japanese imperialists' aggression of our country. In 1894 the Japanese imperialists began worming their way into Korea under the pretext of protecting Japanese residents in Korea. From then our country started falling into a Japanese colony.

Japanese militarism revived under the wings of U.S. imperialism is now scheming to invade Korea again. I have read an article in the Japanese magazine "World Weekly" which quoted Japanese militarist leaders as saying that Korea should not be reunified for at least another quarter of a century. This shows that the Japanese militarists are watching for a chance to invade Korea again.

We cannot but heighten our vigilance against the Japanese militarists. We are fully informing all our people and younger generation of the history of Japanese militarist aggression in our country so that they may remember it and keep sharp vigilance against Japanese militarism.

Our country has not yet been reunified, remaining divided into the north and south because of the reactionary manoeuvres of the south Korean rulers as well as the obstructing activities of outside forces.

Therefore, we think that all the north and south Korean people must firmly unite and actively struggle against outside forces that hamper the reunification of our country.

You asked me about the relations between our country and Japan. I will touch on it briefly now.

The improvement of the relations between our country and Japan depends on what attitude the Japanese Government will take.

The good-neighbourly relations have not been established between Korea and Japan up to this date solely because the Japanese Government has followed a hostile policy toward our country. The successive cabinets of the Japanese Government from Yoshida to Sato, including Kishi and Ikeda, have adopted an unfriendly attitude towards our country. They have followed a hostile policy.

If the Japanese Government desists from its hostile policy toward our country and wants to establish friendly relations with us, we are fully ready to respond.

However, as long as the Japanese Government pursues the hostile policy and takes the unfriendly attitude toward our country, we do not want to improve the relations between the two countries by resorting to sycophantic diplomacy. The smaller a nation is, the greater self-respect it must have. Without even self-respect small nations cannot survive. We do not want to go to Heaven by being smitten on our right cheek and turning the other also. We have no desire to discard our self-respect.

You asked me what is the best gift I could give to our people. It is the reunification of the country.

The Korean people is a single people of the same blood. But they are living divided because their country is not yet reunified. This is our great grief.

Because of an artificial barrier in our country many people have lived separated from their families and relatives for many years, unable to meet each other, write letters or hear from each other. The artificial barrier which causes this tragic state of affairs must be pulled down as soon as possible and our homeland must be reunified without fail.

Once our country is reunified, our people will lead a decent life and will live peacefully with the different peoples the world over on the basis of the principles of equality and mutual respect.

The Korean people are industrious and resourceful from old times. Our people suffered a lot and were subjected to national humiliation, oppression and exploitation for a long time and to the aggression of foreign invaders. So, if the north and south Korean people join efforts and strive to build a new society, they will be able to live a decent life and their country will be a rich, powerful, independent and sovereign state.

Our country has no small population and is abundant in natural resources. We have trained a large number of competent cadres of our own. Immediately after liberation we had few able technicians. The Japanese imperialists did not allow Koreans to learn technology and prevented them from learning it. The Japanese imperialists were so adamant in preventing us Koreans from acquiring technology that there were only four Korean locomotive drivers before liberation. They allowed only Japanese to be locomotive drivers and made Koreans stokers at best. In order not to repeat this bitter experience, we devoted great efforts to developing our own cadres after liberation. As a result, we have 500,000 technicians and specialists today. On the basis of the successes already made in training cadres, we are planning to increase their number to one million in the period of the Six-Year Plan.

As you see, we have a big population, rich natural resources and a huge army of technicians. So when the country is reunified, we can guarantee our people affluent lives and build a rich and strong country in a short time.

I will give a brief answer to your question what was the most difficult of our struggles.

We have had so many difficult struggles. I cannot tell you about them all at this place.

To my mind, one of the most difficult struggles we have waged so far was the struggle to rise up on debris after the war.

Owing to the three-year war, our towns and villages were completely razed to the ground and industrial establishments all reduced to ashes. After the war we had to build towns and villages, construct factories on the ruins where nothing was left and rapidly stabilize the people's living conditions. But we could overcome these difficulties and trials and win a great victory in the economic construction because we were firmly united with the people.

We have basically overcome the difficulties in the socialist construction. Now the lives of our people are stable. It is true that their living standards are not yet so high. But no one is going in rags and hungry or wandering about without a job in this country. Our people all work, receive free education and enjoy free medical care. This is a great victory won by our people in the socialist construction.

We have laid a basis for rapidly developing the national economy and raising the people's living standards in the future.

As I have mentioned, we have a huge army of competent Korean cadres, built the foundations of a powerful heavy industry with the engineering industry at its core and constructed a large number of modern light industry factories. Particularly, we have developed our industry into a firm, independent industry which relies on our own raw materials. We have laid down a basis for developing stockbreeding.

All this is a firm guarantee for more rapidly developing our country's economy and further raising the people's standard of living.

Thank you for your attention. May I conclude my answers to your questions?

We oppose the reactionary policies of the U.S. Government but do not oppose the American people. We want to have many good friends in the United States.

When Comrade Kim Il Sung concluded his talk, Salisbury said:

"I was very deeply impressed here by your successes in economic and social development. Your country has been built very beautifully. Everyone is healthy, well-dressed and adequately educated. Your industry has developed greatly.

Especially, I was most deeply impressed by the successes your country has achieved in the development of heavy industry.

I think this is your greatest success.

I congratulate you on this splendid development."

Comrade Kim Il Sung thanked them for highly praising the successes made so far by our people in socialist construction. He wished them good health and hoped them to visit our country again in the future.

The Great Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG's Theories of Period of Transition from Capitalism to Socialism and Dictatorship of Proletariat

Five years have passed since Comrade Kim Il Sung, the genius of revolution and great Marxist-Leninist, made public the immortal classical work "On the Questions of the Period of Transition from Capitalism to Socialism and the Dictatorship of the Proletariat."

In this historic work, the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, proceeding from his great *Juche* idea, built up new, creative theories concerning the period of transition from capitalism to socialism, the complete victory of socialism and the dictatorship of the proletariat.

His new elucidation of the question of where to draw the demarcation line of the transition period holds an important position in his theory on the transition period.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"When we advance socialist construction and thoroughly win over the middle classes to our side, when we eliminate the distinction between the working class and the peasantry and build a classless society, we shall be able to say that the tasks of the period of transition from capitalism to socialism have been accomplished." ("On the Questions of the Period of Transition from Capitalism to Socialism and the Dictatorship of the Proletariat," Eng. ed., p. 15.)

Having made a deep analysis of the present historical conditions and the practical experiences in the revolution and construction, the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung concluded that the demarcation line for the transition period should be drawn to reach the classless society, the complete victory of socialism. He thus gave a scientific exposition of the question as to where to draw the demarcation line for the transition period.

The revolutionary struggle in the transition period, a period of revolutionary turn from capitalism to socialism, means the struggle between socialism and capitalism in general and the tasks of the transition period consist in winning the complete victory of socialism in this struggle.

In order to achieve the complete victory of socialism in the struggle against capitalism, we must make a clean sweep of the capitalist class and its economic foundation before anything else, do away with the small commodity economy giving rise to capitalism and completely frustrate the insidious manoeuvrings of the hostile classes which remain in existence even after that.

After the triumph of socialist revolution and the establishment of socialist system, new questions arise in the class relations and the struggle between socialism and capitalism is conducted showing new features.

For accomplishment of the tasks of the transition period it is necessary to eliminate the class distinction between the working class and the peasantry.

The struggle for complete elimination of the class distinction between the working class and the peasantry is a struggle against the hostile forces within and without and for eradication of capitalist residues. Only when the distinction disappears totally, can the complete victory of socialism over capitalism be ensured.

For the complete victory of socialism we must advance socialist construction and thoroughly win over the middle classes to our side.

Those who formerly belonged to the middle classes become socialist working people through the socialist transformation of the relations of production.

This, however, does not imply that they become full supporters of socialism, and this fact is inevitably reflected in the class struggle in the transition period.

Comrade Kim Il Sung defined it as the final tasks to be carried out in the transition period to eliminate the class distinction between the working class and the peasantry and win over the middle classes thoroughly and stated conclusively that the transition period ends when the tasks have been executed to the hilt. This unique idea of his is a creative one that has given a new exposition of the question of where to draw the demarcation line for the transition period. It is a scientific idea that has indicated a clear-cut way of steadfastly waging the class struggle against capitalism, successfully fulfilling the tasks of the transition period and following without deviations the law-governed course of socialist and communist construction.

The process of going over to the higher phase of communism after the close of the transition period is that of continued revolution and construction.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"Needless to say, the transition period will not immediately be followed by the higher phase of communism even when it is over. Even after the close of the transition period the revolution and construction must be continued and the productive forces be developed to such a level that each works according to his ability and each receives according to his needs, in order to enter the higher phase of communism." (Ibid., p. 15.)

The productive forces fail to develop to such an extent as to make distribution according to the needs, even in the period following the complete victory of socialism, not to speak of the period preceding it. Solid material and technical foundations of communism can be laid only through steady reinforcement of the material and technical foundations of socialism.

We must keep up the struggle to revolutionize all working people while following up the success made in their working-classization, because the survivals of old ideas can not be removed completely from the minds of people even after the successful accomplishment of the tasks of the transition period. All this shows that the process of moving on to the higher phase of communism after the complete victory of socialism is a process of continued revolution and construction.

The question of the dictatorship of the proletariat is a cornerstone of the Marxist-Leninist theory on the building of socialism and communism.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"...If a classless society is materialized and the complete victory of socialism is achieved in our country, i.e., if the tasks of the transition period are accomplished, will the dictatorship of the proletariat become no longer necessary? We never can say so. Even when the transition period is over, the dictatorship of the proletariat must be continued up to the higher phase of communism, to say nothing of the necessity of having it during the whole period of transition." (Ibid., p. 16.)

Even when the transition period is over, the struggle for elimination of the leftovers from the old society and its residues continues.

We must successfully carry out the work of revolutionizing people while consolidating the success made in their working-classization, even when the transition period ends.

It is obvious that without the function of the state we cannot carry on the struggle for developing the productive forces to such a level that each works according to his ability and each receives according to his needs, for obliterating the difference between mental and physical labour and for firmly defending the already-established ownership of the entire people.

From this it follows that the dictatorship of the proletariat must be continuously strengthened as a weapon of the class struggle, a weapon of building socialism and communism, in order to occupy the two fortresses, ideological and material, which must be captured on the way to the final liquidation of the remnants of the exploiter society and to communism.

In his work, the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung made clear the thought that the dictatorship of the proletariat will have to remain in existence even when communism is materialized in one country or in some areas.

Scientifically analyzing the objective situation of development of the revolutionary movement of our age and its natural outcome, he taught:

"Even if communism is materialized in one country or in some areas, such a society will not be free of the menace of imperialism and also of the resistance of the enemies at home who conspire with the enemies without, so far as the world revolution has not yet been accomplished and capitalism and imperialism remain in existence." (Ibid., p. 17.)

The class struggles, internal and external, between socialism and capitalism are closely linked with each other at all times.

As taught by the Leader, even if communism is realized in one country or in some areas, such countries cannot be free from the menace of imperialist aggression and capitalist restoration till communism is materialized on a world-wide scale, till the final victory of socialism is achieved.

Besides, they cannot be immune also from the resistance of the enemy at home who is in collusion with the imperialist enemy without, as long as imperialism remains in existence. This means that the state can not wither away and the dictatorship of the proletariat must continue performing its functions as long as imperialism remains in existence.

As mentioned above, the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung advanced a unique theory that the dictatorship of the proletariat is necessary and must continue to increase its functions in the whole course of building socialism and communism, not to speak of the whole period of transition, and also in the higher phase of communism, so far as imperialism remains. Through this theory he made a new elucidation of the historical mission of the proletarian dictatorship and gave us a powerful weapon for firmly defending the revolutionary essence of the proletarian dictatorship against all manifestations of opportunist distortions and fully guaranteeing the final triumph of the historical cause of the working class.

The Leader also set forth a new theory that the transition period and the proletarian dictatorship do not coincide with each other in terms of time. Thus he opened a new field of the theory of the transition period, clearly pointed out new, important indices showing a demarcation line between the period of transition and the subsequent period and provided us with a guiding compass for further strengthening the dictatorship of the proletariat.

The question of class struggle under socialism is one of the basic issues decisive of the success in the revolution and construction.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"...There is in socialist society a form of class struggle exercising dictatorship over the enemies within and without, along with the basic form of class struggle for revolutionizing and remoulding the workers, peasants and working intellectuals by means of co-operation with the aim of achieving their unity and solidarity." (Ibid., p. 19.)

The class struggle continues in the whole period of transition from capitalism to socialism, but its basic form in the period prior to the establishment of socialist system differs from that in the period following the establishment of this system.

The struggle for complete liquidation of the exploiters as a class comes to the fore in the stage of socialist revolution, whereas after the establishment of socialist system the class struggle as an internal affair of the socialist working people reflecting the socialist relations of society comes to the fore. It is the ideological struggle for educating and remoulding people.

This class struggle whose main content is the ideological revolution to root up capitalism even in the realm of men's ideology once and for all stems from the lawful requirement of socialist and communist construction. It is a struggle to increase the driving force of the development of socialist society. As mentioned above, under socialism the class struggle which differs from the preceding one is conducted in the main reflecting the nature of socialist society.

This is the main reason why there is in socialist society the basic form of class struggle for uprooting the remnants of the old idea persisting in the minds of the working people and for revolutionizing and remoulding all of them, along with the form of the class struggle for suppressing the hostile elements.

As taught by the Leader, the class struggle under socialism is a struggle conducted by means of co-operation for the purpose of strengthening unity and cohesion.

Accordingly, this struggle can not be waged by such means of violence as employed when liquidating the hostile classes as a class but must be carried on by means of persuasion and education to remould men's ideology and further strengthen their unity.

Comrade Kim Il Sung's work "On the Questions of the Period of Transition from Capitalism to Socialism and the Dictatorship of the Proletariat" is a new, all-round codification of the idea and theory on the transition period and the proletarian dictatorship which are the most important questions in the revolutionary theory of the working class. It is an immortal classical literature which made a distinguished contribution to the development of the Marxist-Leninist theory of the building of socialism and communism and to the revolutionary practice of our time. It is also a great programmatic literature that laid the ideological, theoretical and methodological basis on which we must firmly rely in studying the Marxist-Leninist principles and developing the revolutionary theory of the working class.

Pak Jong Gu

Report Meeting Marking 35th Anniversary of Victory in Historic Pochonbo Battle Held in Hyesan

A grand report meeting was held on the afternoon of June 3 at the Ryanggang Provincial Song and Dance Theatre in Hyesan in celebration of the 35th anniversary of the victory in the historic Pochonbo battle fought under the superb command of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the revolution.

Placed respectfully among flowers on the platform against the background of a huge red flag was a portrait of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of our Party and the Korean people, a great Marxist-Leninist and ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander, who founded the invincible Korean People's Revolutionary Army and organized and led the heroic anti-Japanese armed struggle to victory and has guided the Korean revolution along the one road of victory and glory.

The meeting place was packed with workers who are effecting continued innovations in production and construction with the same vigor as they displayed in fulfilling the quotas for the first two years of the Six-Year Plan before the 60th birthday of the Leader, the most auspicious national holiday of our people, agricultural working people who have finished this year's spring sowing earlier than usual and one-beats-a-hundred soldiers who stand guard over the defence line of the country.

Present at the meeting were Comrades Pak Sung Chul, Choe Hyon and O Jin U and the members of the congratulatory group of Koreans in Japan headed by Comrade Li Gye Baek, Vice-Chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan, which came to the homeland to celebrate the 60th birthday of the respected and beloved Leader Marshal Kim Il Sung, and Comrade Li Jong Chol and other delegates of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in south Korea.

Also present there were Department Directors of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, Ministers of the Cabinet, generals of the Korean People's Army, anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters, leading functionaries of central and local Party and government bodies, working people's organizations, scientific, educational, cultural and press organs, bereft families of revolutionary martyrs, Heroes of the DPRK and Labour Heroes.

Invited to the meeting were the members of the Changpai County friendship delegation headed by Comrade Wang Ying-ming, Chairman of the Revolutionary Committee of Changpai Korean Minority Autonomous County, Kirin Province, People's Republic of China, lying on the opposite side of Hyesan, a border city of Korea.

The brass band solemnly struck up the Patriotic Song when Pak Yong Sop, Chairman of the Ryanggang Provincial People's Committee, declared the meeting open.

Comrade Pak Sung Chul, Second Vice-Premier of the Cabinet, delivered a report at the meeting.

The meeting closed with the playing of "March of the Guerilla Army."

The meeting was followed by the combined performance of art circle members of Ryanggang Province celebrating the 35th anniversary of the victory in the Pochonbo battle.

(Continued from Page 1)

He gave detailed teachings on energetically undertaking land amelioration work by contriving and manufacturing gravel-removing and channel-digging machines and indicated concrete ways for further increasing the cash income of the farm workers.

And he gave concrete teachings on building a pig farm of proper scale in each workteam to produce meat and compost for making soil fertile and on measures for raising the proportion of technicians and skilled workers in the composition of farm labour.

Then the Leader gave on-the-spot guidance to the Hyesan Mine.

He was accompanied there by Comrade Yon Hyong Muk, and Hong Song Ju, Director of a Department of the Central Committee of the Party, and Li Jong Ok, Minister of Mining Industry.

At the Hyesan Mine, the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung deeply acquainted himself with the growth of the mine which, once a local industrial mine producing a few tons of ores annually, has developed today into a mine of large scale with an annual capacity of 10,000 tons, by making continued innovation and uninterrupted advance, wholeheartedly upholding the Party policy, and spread a bright prospect and indicated clear ways for further developing the mine in the future, highly praising the achievements of the workers there.

He gave earnest instructions to ensure necessary labour force and machines and equipment to the promising Hyesan Mine and unraveled knotty problems one by one.

The Leader expressed satisfaction over the enormous successes the workers of the mine were making by effecting innovations every day in wholehearted response to the decision of the Fifth Congress of the Party.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung gave on-the-spot guidance to the Hyesan Textile Mill on June 3.

Comrades Pak Sung Chul, O Jin U and Yon Hyong Muk, and Choe Chang Gwon, Hong Song Ju and Chon Byong Ho, Department Directors of the Central Committee of the Party, accompanied him to the mill.

Comrade Li Gye Baek, Vice-Chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan, who is heading the congratulatory group of Koreans in Japan for celebrating the 60th birthday of the respected and beloved Leader Marshal Kim Il Sung, and the members of the congratulatory group, also came to the mill.

Giving on-the-spot guidance to the Hyesan Textile Mill, the fatherly Leader praised its workers who were weaving a wide variety of textiles of fine quality with flax and gave them concrete tasks for producing a greater quantity of textiles of high quality demanded by the people.

Always solicitous to provide our people, who went in rags and lived in poverty in the past, with better clothes than others, the Leader dropped in at each shop of the mill and attentively watched at the side of machines the weavers at work, encouraging them to weave more fabrics suitable to our conditions.

Saying that a multi-loom tending movement should be unfolded for the increased production of textiles, he stressed the necessity of organizing an effective work for raising the standards of technique and skill of each worker.

Saying that the printing and all other production processes should be modernized, the Leader put before the mill tasks for firmly building up the repair base by its own efforts and ensuring the full-time operation of the machines by manufacturing necessary accessories.

The fatherly Leader called at the creche and asked how children were growing and said that the creche was well furnished.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung also gave on-the-spot guidance to the Hyesan Paper Mill.

Comrades Pak Sung Chul, O Jin U and Yon Hyong Muk, and Choe Chang Gwon, Hong Song Ju and Chon Byong Ho, Department Directors of the Party Central Committee, accompanied him to the mill.

Comrade Li Gye Baek, Vice-Chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan, who is heading the congratulatory group of Koreans in Japan for celebrating the 60th birthday of the respected and beloved Leader Marshal Kim Il Sung, and members of the congratulatory group were guests at the mill.

At the Hyesan Paper Mill the fatherly Leader praised the achievements the workers there had made by giving full play to the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance in a vehement increased production drive for greeting the 35th anniversary of the victory in the historic Pochonbo battle with high political zeal and successes in labour, and gave concrete teachings on enhancing the comprehensive utilization of timber.

He looked around all the production processes most of which have been mechanized and automated and took measures for filling the gaps in the processes and gave teachings on sharply raising production through a rational use of the production space.

In the paper making shop, the Leader personally felt packing paper and studied it by holding it against the sky. Saying that to raise the quality of papers means gaining wood that much, he gave earnest teachings time and again on saving wood and raising the quality of paper.

The on-the-spot guidance of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the revolution, to Ryanggang Province will mark an epochal occasion in powerfully encouraging the entire Party members and working people of our country in their struggle for fulfilling the three major tasks of the technical revolution put forward by the Fifth Congress of our Party and carrying out the Six-Year Plan ahead of schedule and in bringing about a great turn in the struggle of our people for the independent, peaceful reunification of the fatherland and the victory of the cause of socialism and communism.

Mammoth Parades of People's Armed Forces and Masses Celebrating 35th Anniversary of Victory in Historic Pochonbo Battle Held in the Presence of the Respected and Beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung

(Continued from Page 1)

At that moment the square shook with the rousing cheers of "Long live the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung!" and hundreds of gun salvos were fired rocking the earth and sky. Officers and men of the People's Army, Worker-Peasant Red Guardsmen, members of the Red Young Guards, working people, students and children in the city enthusiastically welcomed the fatherly Leader whom they always adore, shouting *manse* (hurrah) at the top of their voice.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung responded to the enthusiastic cheers of the officers and men of the People's Army, Worker-Peasant Red Guardsmen, members of the Red Young Guards and masses by raising his hand.

Comrades Pak Sung Chul, Choe Hyon, O Jin U and Yon Hyong Muk stepped onto the rostrum.

The tribune was also taken by Comrade Kim Song Ae.

Among those on the tribune were Comrade Li Gye Baek, Vice-Chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan, who is heading the congratulatory group of Koreans in Japan which came to the homeland to celebrate the 60th birthday of the respected and beloved Leader Marshal Kim Il Sung, and Comrade Li Jong Chol, delegate of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification.

Also seen on the tribune were generals of the Korean People's Army, anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters, leading functionaries of working people's organizations, Li Gil Song, Chief Secretary of the Ryanggang Provincial Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, and Pak Yong Sop, Chairman of the Ryanggang Provincial People's Committee.

Invited to the tribune was Comrade Wang Ying-ming, Chairman of the Revolutionary Committee of Changpai Korean Minority Autonomous County, Kirin Province, People's Republic of China, lying on the opposite side of Hyesan, a border city, who is heading a Changpai County friendship delegation.

Amid the stormy shouts of *manse* that shook the whole square, working women rushed out and presented bunches of fragrant flowers to the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and the entire members of the tribune party.

The reviewing stands on both sides of the tribune were taken by Department Directors of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, Ministers of the Cabinet, and leading functionaries of central and local Party and government bodies and working people's organizations, generals and officers of the Korean People's Army, leading functionaries of scientific, educational, cultural, art and press organs, bereaved families of anti-Japanese revolutionary martyrs, Heroes of the DPRK, Labour Heroes and labour innovators in the province and many guests.

The brass band struck up the Patriotic Song when Li Gil Song, Chief Secretary of the Ryanggang Provincial Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, declared the parade open.

Comrade Li Yong Mu, Member of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Lieutenant General of the Korean People's Army, made a speech.

The speech was followed by a mammoth parade of people's armed forces—the Korean People's Army, the Worker-Peasant Red Guards, the Red Young Guards—and a parade of masses celebrating the 35th anniversary of the victory in the historic Pochonbo battle.

Columns of paraders began to move to the strains of "Song of General Kim Il Sung."

A column of soldiers with automatic rifles marched past the tribune, led by a flag bearing a portrait of the Leader. Then columns of soldiers armed with various types of automatic rifles and machine guns entered the square holding the rifles fixed with glistening bayonets at the ready.

The unrivalled fighters who had been granted the title of an "almighty" unit by the fatherly Leader marched past the tribune with redoubled vigour, reverentially reporting to the Leader that they have grown up to be one-beats-a-hundred ranks capable of annihilating whatever enemy at a stroke by mastering the art of war suited to the conditions of our country and acquiring the marksmanship of never missing the target, following the indomitable revolutionary spirit of the men of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army who fought under the motto "Let us beat the enemy even if we die a hundred, a thousand deaths!"

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught as follows:

"Invincible is the Korean People's Army which has grown into a regular armed force inheriting the brilliant revolutionary traditions of the glorious anti-Japanese armed struggle and possessing rich combat experiences of the Fatherland Liberation War, firmly armed with the monolithic ideological system of the Party and fully equipped with modern military science and technique and with up-to-date military technical equipment."

Contingents of motorized units rumbled into the square, shaking the earth.

Columns of anti-tank artillery, A.A. machinegun, A.A. gun, direct-firing gun, howitzer and reactive gun units streamed past the square in the spirit of annihilating the enemy, on the heels of a column of mechanized infantry unit which had advanced down to the River Rakdong-gang line, wiping out the enemy in hearty response to the orders of Comrade Supreme Commander in the past Fatherland Liberation War and vigorously unfolded the red flag company movement initiated by the Leader after the war and won the title of the Twice Red Flag Company and a contingent of mortar unit which produced many Heroes of the DPRK by giving wholesale deaths to the enemy on Height 1,211 and on Mt. Palgong-san.

Then contingents of armoured car and tank units rumbled by, rending the air throughout the square.

Korea, a country of self-defence, where the entire people are placed under arms and the whole land is fortified, has an invulnerable rear.

Columns of members of the Red Young Guards and Worker-Peasant Red Guardsmen entered the square.

A drum column marched past, vigorously beating the drums, led by a flag bearing a portrait of the Leader.

Then followed columns of Young Red Guards from cities and county seats of the province who marched past the tribune with the pride of being members of the Young Red Guards of the great Leader.

A parade of masses came into view next.

They shouted *manse* before the tribune looking up to the fatherly Leader, reluctant to move ahead.

The paraders were carrying picture panels, imitations and slogans showing the proud life of the people of the province which is in full bloom in the infinitely broad and benevolent bosom of the Leader, and their endeavours for expediting the revolution and construction bearing deep in mind the teachings of the Leader.

Columns of parading masses that entered the square one on the heels of the other were carrying various kinds of imitations and slogans reading: "Support and encourage the struggle of the Korean citizens in Japan for defence of their democratic national rights!" "Shatter the reinvasion manoeuvres of Japanese militarism!" "Long live the revolutionary banner of Marxism-Leninism!" "Long live the militant friendship and solidarity sealed with blood between the peoples of Korea and China!" "Long live the unity and cohesion of the socialist countries!" and "Let us intensify the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle!"

Amid a grand chorus of the song "Long Life and Good Health to the Leader," Labour Heroes and women labour innovators reverentially presented to the Leader a basket of flowers representing the unanimous warm hearts of the people of the province and all other peoples of Korea reverentially wishing the fatherly Leader a long life in good health.

The crowds shouting and shouting *manse* looking up to the tribune, wholeheartedly wished a long life and good health to Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of our Party and the Korean people, peerless patriot, national hero, ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander and one of the outstanding leaders of the international communist movement and the world revolution, for the reunification of our fatherland and its eternal prosperity and for the victory of the cause of socialism and communism.

The benevolent fatherly Leader responded to the rousing cheers of the crowds by raising his hand.

The 100,000-strong mammoth parades of people's armed forces and masses once again demonstrated the glorious revolutionary traditions of our Party established in the flames of the heroic anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of our Party and the Korean people, and their great vitality and the inexhaustible might of our people and the People's Army united rock-firm around the great Leader on the basis of the monolithic ideological system of *Juche* and the invincible power of the all-people, all-nation defence system with the People's Army as the core.

Various Functions Held in Celebration of 35th Anniversary of Victorious Pochonbo Battle

Baskets of Flowers Laid before the Monument to Victory of the Pochonbo Battle

On the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the victory in the historic Pochonbo battle waged under the command of the great Leader of the revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung, the leading cadres of the Party and Government of our country, the responsible functionaries of the ministries, central organs and working people's organizations, responsible functionaries of the local Party and government bodies and working people's organizations, the working people in Ryanggang Province and men of the Korean People's Army laid baskets of flowers in token of loyalty on June 4 before the Monument to the Victory in the Pochonbo Battle, a consummate depiction of the heroic anti-Japanese armed struggle.

Floating high in the sky above the Monument were balloons ribboned with the slogans "Long live Comrade Kim Il Sung!" "Long live the Workers' Party of Korea!"

At first, baskets of flowers respectively in the name of the CC of the Workers' Party of Korea, the Presidium of the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly and the DPRK Cabinet were laid before the Monument one after another.

Then, baskets of flowers were placed before the Monument each in the name of the CC of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification, the congratulatory group of Koreans in Japan for celebrating the 60th birthday of the respected and beloved Leader Marshal Kim Il Sung and the ministries, central organs, working people's organizations, units of the Korean People's Army and in the name of the Party and government bodies, working people's organizations, scientific, educational and cultural institutions, factories, enterprises and co-op farms in Ryanggang Province.

Written on the red ribbons attached to the baskets of flowers were the words: "May Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of our Party and the Korean people, enjoy good health and a long life!"

Meanwhile, baskets of flowers in the name of the Party and government bodies and working people's organizations, educational and cultural institutions in localities were laid before the Leader's bronze statues in Pochon-up, Chongbong and Popyong moorage in Huchang county and before the Monument to the Victory in the Musan Area Battle towering in the Taehongdan Plain.

National Forum of Social Science Held

A national forum of social science was held in Pyongyang on June 1 in honour of the meaningful 35th anniversary of the victory in the historic Pochonbo battle.

Respectfully placed among fragrant flowers on the platform was a portrait of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of our Party and the Korean people, who led the heroic anti-Japanese armed struggle to a shining victory and has always guided our people along the one road of victory and glory, happiness and prosperity.

Presented to the forum were papers entitled: "The shining victory in the Pochonbo battle personally organized and commanded by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the revolution, is a great event that brought a new phase in the struggle for effecting great upsurge in the Korean revolution as a whole," "The victorious Pochonbo battle serves as a great example in the anti-imperialist, anti-fascist struggle of the world people" and "The ever-victorious military art of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the revolution, was brilliantly demonstrated by the victory in the Pochonbo battle" and so on.

Youth and Students Hold Meeting for Loyalty Oath, Torch Parade, Bonfire Get-together and Soiree

The youth and students held on June 4 a grand national meeting to take the oath of loyalty to the great Leader of the revolution Marshal Kim Il Sung before the Monument to the Victory in the Pochonbo Battle in Hyesan city, a sacred place of the revolution.

Respectfully put up in the centre of the meeting place was a portrait of Marshal Kim Il Sung, the benevolent father of the youth and students, flanked by the panels of slogans: "Long live Comrade Kim Il Sung!" and "Long live the Workers' Party of Korea!"

Present at the meeting were the youth, students, members of the Red Young Guards and the People's Armymen, over 30,000 in all.

Also invited to the meeting were the delegates of the south Korean youth and students and of the Korean youth and students in Japan.

On the same evening the torch parade, bonfire get-together and soiree were held in Hyesan city with participation of the youth and students in the Ryanggang Province.

Over 20,000 of youth and students, torch in hand, paraded in fine arrary to the stadium in the city. A bonfire get-together was held there and many spoke of their intense loyalty to the Leader. It was turned into a soiree. Thousands of fireworks went up, making the night sky more beautiful. All the attendants of soiree felt immense pride and honour in making the revolution under the guidance of the great Leader.

* * *

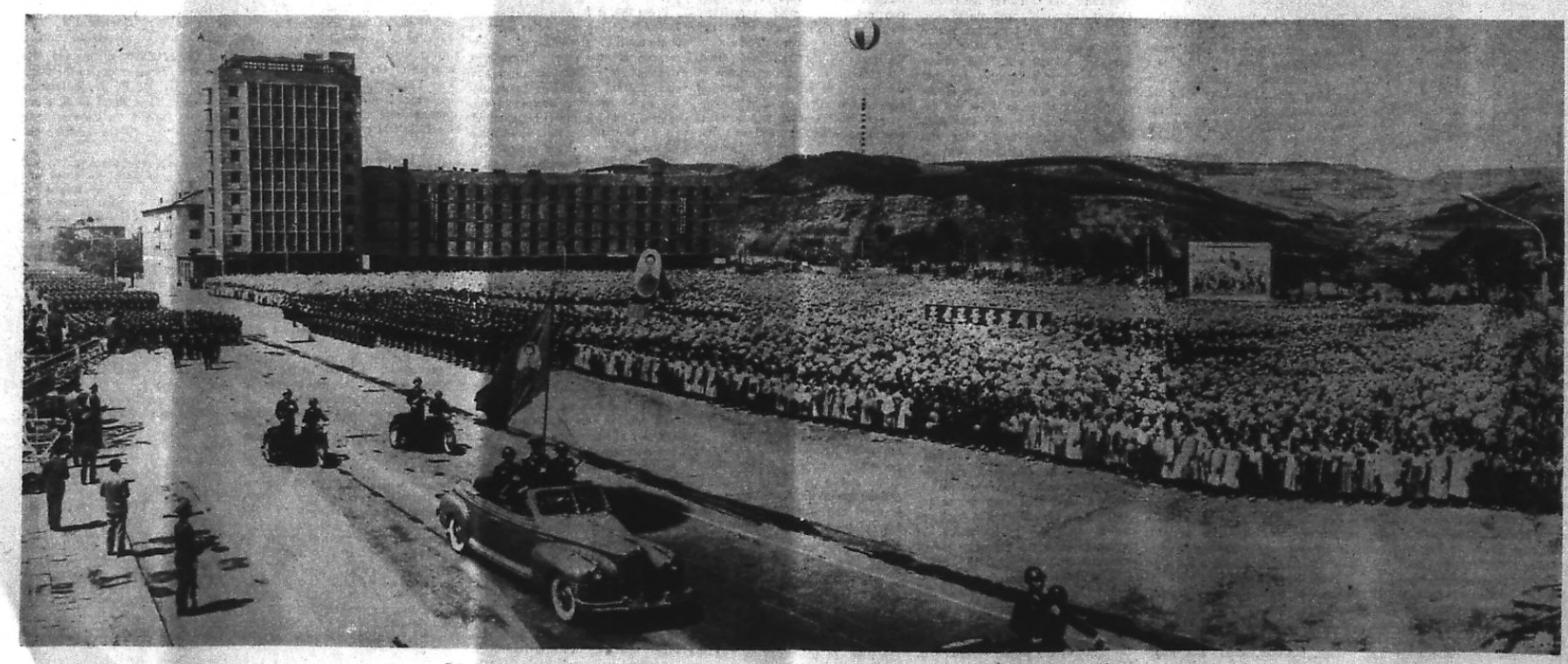
Besides, other functions were also held on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the victorious Pochonbo battle:

A photo exhibition was opened in Hyesan to show the revolutionary idea, the immortal *Juche* idea, of the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, his brilliant military thought, his superb commanding art, the sagacity of his leadership and his lofty communist virtues.

An athletic meeting for wining "Pochonbo Torch Prize" began in Pyongyang, the capital of revolution, on May 26.

Meanwhile, under the auspices of the Foreign Ministry the revolutionary opera "Ye, Forest Tell" was staged at the Pyongyang Grand Theatre on the evening of June 2 in honour of diplomatic envoys in our country.

Yun Jong Ok



Columns of the people's armed forces march past the tribune amid the enthusiastic cheers of the huge crowds

Report at Meeting Marking 35th Anniversary of Victory in Pochonbo Battle

Made by Comrade Pak Sung Chul, Second Vice-Premier of the Cabinet

(Oist)

On the occasion of the significant 35th anniversary of the victory in the Pochonbo battle, Comrade Pak Sung Chul, first of all, extended the greatest honour and warmest thanks representing the unanimous loyalty of the entire people to Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of our Party and the Korean people, who restored the fatherland by organizing and leading the anti-Japanese armed struggle in the darkest period of Japanese imperialist rule and performed immortal feats for the freedom and happiness of our people and for the victory of the cause of socialism and communism.

The Pochonbo battle, the reporter stressed, was a great historic event which threw the light of dawn of restoration over the fatherland which was heavily overcast with the dark clouds of the colonial rule of Japanese imperialism and powerfully stimulated the anti-Japanese national liberation struggle of our people to a great upsurge.

He referred in detail to the situation of that time when the country and the nation were at the crossroads of life and death and the future of our people was gloomy due to the colonial fascist rule of Japanese imperialism.

It was in those days that the Leader put forward the strategic line of advancing the units of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army into the homeland, the reporter said, and stressed:

This line was a most correct line based on a deep penetration into the prevailing situation and the requirements of the development of the revolution and a revolutionary line for bringing earlier the final victory of the struggle for the liberation of the fatherland by dealing a powerful political and military blow at the Japanese imperialist aggressors and leading the anti-Japanese struggle to a still greater upsurge throughout the country.

The reporter dwelt on the fact that the Leader ensured conditions for carrying into practice the line of advance into the homeland and that on this basis the Leader, personally leading the Korean People's Revolutionary Army, attacked Pochonbo, a strategic vantage-point of Japanese imperialism, breaking through the frontier guard line much vaunted by Japanese imperialism as an "iron wall," and won a shining victory.

This shining victory once again demonstrated to the whole world the pre-eminent military strategy and the superb art of command of the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and clearly showed the invincible might of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army guided by the Leader, the reporter said.

Pointing to the significance of the victory in the Pochonbo battle he quoted the teachings of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung:

"The significance lies not in the fact that we killed a few Japs but in the fact that the Pochonbo battle threw revolutionary rays of hope inspiring confidence that the Korean people were not dead but were alive and they could beat Japanese imperialism if they fought against it. The Pochonbo battle declared to the whole world: the Korean people resist Japanese imperialism; they do not accept the idea that Korea and Japan are one; the Japs and the Koreans are not of the same ancestry; the Koreans do not join the Japs in invading China; the Koreans will not abandon their mother tongue, nor will they change their surnames into those of the Japs; the Korean people are not dead but are alive; and they can beat the Japs if they fight against them. This is the strategic significance of the Pochonbo battle. Herein lies the historic significance of the Pochonbo battle."

Noting that the victory in the Pochonbo battle carried weighty significance in further developing the anti-Japanese national liberation struggle of our people, he stressed: The battle dealt a heavy blow, political and military, to the Japanese imperialist aggressors, and struck them with endless fear and uneasiness and thus accelerated the final defeat of Japanese imperialism.

The torch of revolution kindled in Pochonbo not only inspired the Korean people with hope for and confidence in national liberation but exerted a great revolutionary influence upon the world oppressed peoples groaning under the colonial yoke of imperialism and powerfully encouraged them in their struggle for independence and liberation, he noted.

The reporter reviewed the shining revolutionary path and immortal exploits of the anti-Japanese armed struggle organized and led by the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Pointing out that the anti-Japanese struggle of the Korean people in the 1920's could not escape a bitter failure because there was no guidance of an outstanding leader, the reporter said: The great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who came out to lead the van of our revolution in those days set forth the immortal *Juche* idea and, embodying this idea, put forward the *Juche*-motivated line of the Korean revolution. Thus, the task of establishing the guiding idea and the guiding theory of the Korean revolution was brilliantly fulfilled for the first time, the essential weak points of the communist movement and national liberation movement of our country in the preceding period were completely overcome and the Marxist-Leninist theory came to be closely combined with the revolutionary practice of our country.

The reporter noted that the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung founded the Korean People's Revolutionary Army, the first revolutionary armed force of our people, on the basis of the *Juche*-motivated line of the Korean revolution and organized and led the heroic anti-Japanese armed struggle to a victory.

The Leader wiped out the Japanese imperialist aggressors and accomplished the historic cause of restoration of the fatherland through the anti-Japanese armed struggle and, in this course, established the glorious revolutionary traditions our Party and people should inherit and develop in an all-round way generation after generation.

The brilliant revolutionary traditions with the ideological system of *Juche*, communist revolutionary spirit, rich experiences of struggle, valuable fighting exploits, revolutionary work method and popular style of work created by the Leader as the basic contents are the deep and strong roots of our Party and revolution, firm wherewithal for all victories of our revolution and priceless revolutionary wealth, the reporter stressed.

He referred to the fact that the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who had brilliantly accomplished the historic cause of restoration of the fatherland led the revolutionary struggle and constructive work after the liberation to a great victory on the basis of the valuable exploits and rich experiences accumulated in the period of the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

The reporter continued:

When our people were groping in the dark, not knowing which way to go after the liberation, the Leader set forth the line of the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution and a wise line of founding a powerful revolutionary democratic base in the northern half, founded the Party and the people's power, founded the Korean People's Army, regular revolutionary armed forces, and thoroughly carried out all democratic reforms and firmly built the people's democratic system.

The reporter emphasized: The Leader led the Fatherland Liberation War to a great victory, dealing an ignominious defeat at the U.S. imperialists for the first time in history, bursting the myth about their "mightiness" to smithereens and starting them on the downgrade.

Saying that in the difficult period after the war the Leader wisely led the struggle of our people for the socialist revolution and socialist construction, the reporter pointed out: Our people, upholding the line of socialist transformation and the basic line of socialist economic construction put forth by the Leader, registered shining successes in the socialist revolution and socialist construction and thus firmly established in our country the most advanced socialist system free from exploitation and oppression.

After the fulfilment of the historic cause of building the foundations of socialism, the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung gave a unique exposition of the difficult, complex theoretical and practical questions arising one after another in consolidating and developing the socialist system and achieving the cause of socialist and communist construction and is always leading our revolution along the one road of victory, the reporter noted.

The reporter quoted the teaching of the Leader: **"Under the revolutionary banner of the *Juche* idea our country has turned into a socialist state with complete political sovereignty, solid independent national economy, strong self-defence power and brilliant national culture."**

He said:

The entire people, enjoying the happy life with infinite joy and hope, are racing against time along the road indicated by the Leader and the cause of socialism and communism is being successfully carried out in this land.

All the valuable and great successes attained by our people in the revolution and construction are attributable entirely to the outstanding and tested leadership of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, and all honour and pride of our people are directly connected with the name of the Leader, the reporter stressed.

Saying that to reunify the divided fatherland is the greatest national duty of the Korean people today and the most urgent task which brooks not a moment's delay, the reporter went on:

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, reclarifying the programme for the independent, peaceful reunification of the country in his speech made on August 6 last year and in a number of his other speeches and talks in the recent period, once again stressed that political negotiations between all the political parties and public organizations of north and south Korea should be realized, north and south Koreans should sit together to remove distrust and misunderstanding and find common points and, on this basis, attain national unity.

Though the north and the south have different social systems and there are differences of ideals and beliefs between them, we can achieve the unity of the whole nation transcending the differences of systems and faiths and accomplish the reunification of the country on the principle of national self-determination if we have mutual contacts and visits and have mutual trust and respect.

Touching on the international situation, the reporter said:

The U.S. imperialists are carrying on with increased ferocity the manoeuvres of aggression and war under the signboard of "peace" in an attempt to help themselves out of the bay they have been driven to.

And Japanese militarism revived under the zealous aegis of U.S. imperialism appeared on the scene as a dangerous aggressive force in Asia, he said, and went on: Japanese militarism is the sworn enemy of the Korean people that kept Korea under its occupation for nearly half a century and enforced the harshest colonial rule, subjecting our people to medieval slavery, brutally murdering numerous patriots and people and drenching the 3,000-ri land with the blood of our fellow countrymen.

The reporter recalled that the Japanese militarists have already stretched out their tentacles of aggression deeper into south Korea, banking on the Asian strategy of the U.S. imperialists and worked out even war plans for invasion of Korea, persistently pursuing the hostile policy towards our country and are running riot to implement them.

The Korean people of today are not the Korean people of yesterday, he declared.

Comrade Pak Sung Chul warned that if the Japanese militarists, oblivious of the lesson of the defeat they suffered, dealt hard blows by the anti-Japanese armed struggle of the Korean people, provoke a war of aggression, they will certainly meet several hundred times more crushing defeat and none of them will return home alive.

The U.S. imperialists must pull out of south Korea at once taking all their aggressive troops and lethal weapons and the Japanese militarists must give up their reinvasion manoeuvres and hostile policy toward our country, he emphasized.

If the entire people of north and south Korea, he said, unite closely as one and wage a nation-wide struggle, they can certainly repulse any imperialist aggression and accomplish the historical cause of national reunification.

Referring to the task in the struggle of our people, the reporter stressed that we should consolidate all the more firmly the northern half of the Republic, the powerful base of the whole Korean revolution, politically, economically and militarily and thoroughly establish the monolithic ideological system of the Party in the whole Party and whole society and consolidate our revolutionary ranks as firm as a rock.

The reporter expressed full support and firm solidarity for the war of resistance of the Vietnamese, Lao and Cambodian peoples against U.S. aggression and for national salvation and the struggle of the fighting peoples on the three continents.

Our Party and people will in the future, too, as in the past, valiantly struggle for peace, democracy and national independence and the victory of the cause of socialism and communism in unity with the peoples of the socialist countries, in unity with the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America and in unity with all the revolutionary peoples of the world, under the banner of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, the reporter stated.

Korea As Seen by Foreigners

Children Are "King"

Our foreign visitors see all our children growing happily in the tender bosom of the respected and beloved Leader Marshal Kim Il Sung and express great admiration.

Madame Princess Monique Sihanouk, wife of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia and Chairman of the National United Front of Kampuchea, said:

"The Korean children are enjoying so happy a life that I can hardly find the like elsewhere in the world. I've travelled in many countries but never seen a country whose government shows so much concern for the children as in Korea.

At many places we visited during our stay in Korea, we've witnessed the children receiving good education and growing healthily."

When he visited the Pyongyang Students and Children's Palace, Mushahid Hussein Said, Chairman of the "Committee for Study of Works of Premier Kim Il Sung" in Pakistan and Chairman of the Pakistan-Korea Youth Association for Friendship and Culture, made the following entry in the visitor's book.

"The Korean children are growing as reliable reserves of revolutionaries under the warm care of Premier Kim Il Sung and in his warm bosom.

Premier Kim Il Sung built a children's paradise in this country. I can hardly see a state leader who shows such a personal and tender affection and concern for the children as Premier Kim Il Sung does."

Stanley Moore, an Australian peace champion, stated:

"Long time ago there were in Korea the kings who ruled the feudal society, I was told. But I see an entirely different type of 'king' in Korea today. King here is the children. They are the successors to the revolutionary traditions established by Premier Kim Il Sung through the long-drawn arduous struggle and are the masters who will raise the revolution to a higher brilliant phase. The Korean children are singing, saying 'We've nothing more to want in the world. Marshal Kim Il Sung is our father.'

Through my inspection I saw that the children in this country were enjoying a happy life in the tender bosom of Marshal Kim Il Sung and have come to know well what they meant when they sang, saying 'We've nothing more to want in the world'."

Allia Mamduhu Jamil Alligiti, Editor-in-Chief of the Iraqi journal "Al Rashid," said:

"I have got something to tell you about Korea. What greatly impressed me is the solicitude directed to the children as well as the great achievements in the domains of industry and agriculture. The education of the younger generation guarantees a fine and genuine future of Korea. The children in democratic Korea is the 'king' and in fact they live the way a 'king' does. For the first time in my life I wished I could ever be reborn so that I might live among the 'kings' of the great people. I could know well a wonderful Korea when I saw the children, the 'kings' of the country."

Takeshi Otsuki, Director of the Japan-Korea Association and Professor of the Waseda University, spoke of the school education in our country:

"What moved me first, is the fact that thanks to the deep concern of the state and the Party all the children and youth are given free education in the whole course from creche to university and are studying to their hearts' content free from any worries. Premier Kim Il Sung's words 'Give the children the best thing' show how much importance is attached to the education of the rising generation in this country."

Agostinho Neto, Chairman of the Angolan People's Liberation Movement, remarked:

"Korea, a socialist country which has the children who remember the bitter sacrifices in the past, are tempered in the crucible of the hard-fought struggle and are accustomed to labour, mutual cooperation and collective life, will become richer and stronger and will prosper eternally."

Bak Jong Gu

DPRK Foreign Ministry Spokesman Issues Statement

The Korean People Will Render Assistance of All Forms to the Fraternal Vietnamese People and Fight to the End Shoulder to Shoulder with Them

The spokesman of the Foreign Ministry of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea made public a statement on May 27 denouncing the U.S. imperialists for their continued, large-scale brutal bombing raids on the whole areas of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam in these days.

Pointing out that the indiscriminate bombing by the U.S. imperialists has destroyed buildings and economic, social and cultural facilities in various cities and areas of the DRVN and caused heavy casualties among inhabitants, the statement condemns these criminal atrocities committed by U.S. imperialism as a brigandish infringement upon the sovereignty and security of the DRVN, a wanton violation of the 1954 Geneva agreements on Viet Nam and all the basic principles of international law and high-handed challenge to the socialist countries and the peace-loving people of the whole world who strongly oppose and reject the U.S. imperialist aggression on Viet Nam.

The statement continues:

The escalation of the war by the U.S. imperialists who have laid mines in the sea off North Viet Nam and are perpetrating brutal bombing and bombardment of the whole areas of the DRVN exposes once again the extremely headstrong and warlike nature of the Nixon clique to the whole world. It clearly shows that their lip service about "peace," "ceasefire" and the like is nothing but a vicious ruse to veil their brigandish aggressive acts and mislead world public opinion.

The Korean people scathingly denounce with bitter resentment all the brigand-like aggressive acts of the U.S. imperialists against the DRVN, a socialist country, and fully support the unswerving stand of the Vietnamese people manifested in the statements of the spokesman of the DRVN Foreign Ministry.

Pointing out that the Vietnamese People's Army and people are meting out ever more stern punishment to the aircraft and piratic ships of the U.S. imperialist aggressor forces intruding into the air space and territorial water of the DRVN and are vigorously waging a nation-wide war of resistance for firmly defending the socialist north, liberating the south and reunifying the fatherland, the statement goes on:

With no military adventure or blackmail can the U.S. imperialist aggressors break the iron will of the Vietnamese people who have risen up as one in the just war of resistance against U.S. aggression and for national salvation.

The further they escalate the war, the fiercer wrath and hatred of the Vietnamese people and the peace-loving people of the whole world it will evoke and the faster it will precipitate the defeat of the U.S. imperialist aggressors themselves.

The U.S. imperialists must stop at once all the acts of war escalation such as bombing and bombardment, mine laying and blockade and withdraw without delay from the whole area of Indochina—South Viet Nam, Cambodia and Laos—taking along their aggressor forces, troops of their satellites and puppets and lethal weapons.

The Korean people will render assistance of all forms to the Vietnamese people and fight to the end, shoulder to shoulder with the fraternal Vietnamese people, against the U.S. imperialist aggressors, the common enemy, under the condition in which the U.S. imperialists are desperately escalating and intensifying the war of aggression against the Vietnamese people.

Our Policies and Proposals for National Reunification (4)

June 19, 1950

In its decree issued to accelerate the peaceful reunification of the country the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK made the proposals to the "national assemly" of south Korea:

(1) that the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK and the "national assembly" of south Korea shall be merged into a single all-Korea legislative body for realization of the peaceful reunification of the country,

(2) that the all-Korea legislative body shall adopt the constitution of a Republic and form its government,

(3) that the general elections for an all-Korea legislative body shall be held on the basis of the constitution to be adopted,

(4) that in order to provide the conditions necessary for the peaceful national reunification and normal work of the all-Korea legislative body (a) the traitors to the nation—the criminals and enemies who obstruct the peaceful reunification—shall be arrested, (b) the freedom of speech, the press, assembly, demonstration and mass meeting shall be guaranteed and (c) an end be put to the suppression of the democratic political parties and social organizations and their functionaries in south Korea, the freedom of their activity be guaranteed fully and all the political prisoners be released,

(5) that the government to be formed by the all-Korea legislative body shall reorganize the armed forces and police or security forces existing in north and south Korea into the single one respectively on a democratic basis,

(6) that a proposal for immediate withdrawal of the "UN Commission on Korea," a tool of U.S. imperialism for its aggression on our country, from south Korea shall be made and the Korean people solve the question of the peaceful reunification of their country by their own efforts free from any foreign interference,

(7) that all the measures relating to the peaceful national reunification be fully carried into effect by August 15, 1950,

(8) that the Presidium of the DPRK Supreme Pepple's Assembly is ready to send its delegation to Seoul on June 21, 1950 or receive a delegation of the south Korean "national assembly" in Pyongyang for negotiations, when the latter agrees to hold negotiations.

The U.S. imperialists and their stooges, however, turned down our reasonable proposals for the peaceful national reunification and answered them with the war of aggression against the Korean people.

Even during the Fatherland Liberation War for repulsing the armed invasion of the U.S. imperialists our Party and the DPRK Government exerted consistent efforts for the withdrawal of the foreign troops from Korea and the peaceful solution of the Korean question.

August 29, 1950

Concluding the campaign for getting signature to the "statement of the Korean people," the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for Reunification of Fatherland sent a letter respectively to Chairman of the UN Security Council and to Secretary-General of the UN requesting the UN to take actions for immediate cessation of the U.S. imperialists' intervention in Korea and for the withdrawal of the foreign troops from Korea, in accordance with the UN Charter.

November 18, 1951

In the statement of its Foreign Minister on the peaceful solution of the Korean question sent to Chairmen of the UN General Assembly and Security Council the DPRK Government made the proposals to the UN:

(1) that the military actions in Korea shall be stopped immediately as the first stage towards the peaceful solution of the Korean question,

(2) that the troops shall be withdrawn from the front and a 2 kilometre-wide demilitarized zone be set up on each side in accordance with the legitimate and reasonable proposal of the representatives of the General Headquarters of the Korean People's Army and the Headquarters of the Chinese People's Volunteers,

(3) that all the troops shall be withdrawn from Korea and,

(4) that the criminals who are involved in prolonging the war in Korea and the organizers and executors of atrocities against the peaceable Korean people shall be punished severely.

(To Be Continued)

Colourful Functions Held in Our Country on 3rd Anniversary of Victory of the Revolution in the Sudan

Our country observed the third anniversary of victory of the revolution in the Sudan with colourful events.

The Korean Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries and the Korea-Sudan Friendship Association marked off the period from May 25 to 31 as a "Korea-Sudan friendship week" to significantly commemorate the third anniversary of the victory of the May 25 Revolution, the national holiday of the Sudanese people, and strengthen solidarity with the Sudanese people.

On the occasion a Pyongyang city meeting was held in celebration of the third anniversary of the victory of the revolution in the Sudan.

Respectfully placed on the platform of the meeting were a portrait of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the Korean people, and a portrait of President Gaafar Mohamed Nimeri, the outstanding Leader of the Sudanese people, which were flanked by the national flags of the two countries.

Comrade Chong Jun Taek, Vice-Premier of the Cabinet, and responsible functionaries of the government and public organizations attended the meeting together with working people in the city.

Invited to the meeting were the members of the government friendship delegation of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan and members of the youth delegation of its Ministry of Youth, Sports and Social Affairs, who were on a visit to our country.

Li Chang In, Vice-Chairman of the Pyongyang City People's Committee, and Ahmed Babiker Eisa, General Secretary of the DRS Cabinet and head of the government friendship delegation of the DRS, addressed the meeting.

During the week a photo exhibition and a film show were arranged by the Korean Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries and the Korea-Sudan Friendship Association in honour of the third anniversary of the victory of the May Revolution in the Sudan.

The attendants saw the photos showing the successes registered by the valiant and industrious Sudanese people under the leadership of President Gaafar Mohamed Nimeri in the struggle to defend the gains of the revolution, consolidate national independence and attain the prosperity of the country, gallantly foiling incessant subversive moves and sabotages of U.S.-led imperialism and its stooges.

Then they saw the Sudanese documentary "Educational Revolution," Korean documentary "Song of the Sudanese People" and Korean feature film "A Flower Girl."

Song Jong Sik

Fierce Flame of South Korean Students' Struggle

—On the Occasion of the 8th Anniversary of the June 3 Struggle—

On June 3, 1964 the south Korean students and people waged a mass patriotic struggle to shatter the criminal "ROK-Japan talks" manipulated by the U.S. imperialists.

The June 3 struggle was an anti-imperialist, anti-fascist patriotic struggle against the aggressive policies of the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese militarists toward Korea and for knocking down the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, a band of traitors.

Taken aback by the April Popular Uprising in 1960, which led to the overthrow of the puppet regime of Syngman Rhee, their old stooge, the U.S. imperialists abetted the Pak Jung Hi military gang in the usurpation of "power," established a military fascist dictatorship in south Korea and made a frantic, vile attempt to stifle the ever-mounting anti-U.S., national-salvation struggle of the south Korean people by dint of the dictatorship.

On the other hand, the U.S. imperialists tried their hardest to wind up the long-drawn "ROK-Japan talks" by May 1964 to bring into south Korea the Japanese militarists, their shock force for Asian aggression, so as to hamper the peaceful reunification of Korea and perpetuate its division. Consequently, south Korea was in danger of being reduced to a dual colony of the U.S. and Japanese aggressors.

The situation rendered the national and class contradictions in south Korea still more acute and made the south Korean people turn out in the struggle against the U.S. and Japanese aggressors and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique.

The south Korean students who valued justice and democratic freedom, their hearts burning with patriotism, raised the torch of struggle against the "ROK-Japan talks" on March 24, 1964. The flames of their struggle spread rapidly all over south Korea. Their struggle developed into a mass struggle involving more than 310,000 students and tens of thousands of people and reached its zenith on June 3.

The south Korean students and people who rose in the mass struggle for national salvation bravely fought in defiance of the brutal repression by the bayonet-wielding puppet police and army, shouting the slogans: "We are dead set against the treacherous ROK-Japan talks," "Down with Japanese imperialism," "The United States must take off its mask" and "Overthrow the Pak Jung Hi regime."

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"This patriotic, progressive struggle of the student youth, which lasted more than 70 days from March 24 to June 5, dealt another heavy blow to the Pak Jung Hi clique and the U.S. imperialists." (Kim Il Sung, *Selected Works*, Vol. IV, Eng. ed., p. 248.)

Through their struggle the south Korean students and people demonstrated again widely their passionate patriotism and indomitable revolutionary fighting will to oppose the aggressive policies of the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries, defend the dignity and honour of the nation, overthrow the colonial rule of U.S. imperialism and its stooges and win genuine freedom and liberation.

Their heroic struggle shook the colonial fascist terrorist rule of U.S. imperialism and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique to its very foundation and foiled the enemy's wicked scheme to bring the "ROK-Japan talks" to "conclusion in May."

After the June 3 struggle, the U.S. imperialists and the traitorous Pak Jung Hiites declared "martial law" and further intensified their repression of the students and people who had participated in the patriotic struggle. At last, the following year they wound up the criminal "ROK-Japan talks" and rigged up the "ROK-Japan agreements."

Since then, the U.S. imperialist aggressors, exercising a tighter control over south Korea, egged the Pak Jung Hi military fascist gang on to further step up the fascist repression against the people and drew the Japanese militarists into south Korea on a large scale. Particularly in recent years, in accordance with the nefarious, aggressive "Nixon doctrine" the U.S. imperialists have brought into south Korea the aggressive forces of Japanese militarism more extensively and in real earnest and indulged in preparations for war against the northern half of our Republic.

The Japanese militarists dipped their crooked hands of aggression deeper into all the political, economic and military domains of south Korea, backed by the U.S. imperialists and with the south Korean puppet clique as guide.

Especially, regarding our country as the first target of attack in their overseas aggression, they sent even the "skeleton unit" consisting of high-ranking officers of the "self-defence forces" of Japan to south Korea and transferred planes and various types of lethal weapons to the south Korean puppets.

The puppet Pak Jung Hiites, the fiendish dual lackeys of the U.S. and Japanese aggressors, while subordinating south Korea to the U.S. imperialists and Japanese militarists more thoroughly, proclaimed the "state of emergency" and intensified their fascist repression of the people, engrossed in treacheries to faithfully execute their masters' policy of aggression and war.

As a result, south Korea has been reduced to a dual colony of the U.S. and Japanese aggressors, new calamities have been imposed on the south Korean people and a greater obstacle has been placed in the way of our country's reunification.

That is why the south Korean students and people who hold dear the future of the country and the nation have waged and are waging an incessant, dynamic mass struggle against the U.S. and Japanese aggressors and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique and for freedom and liberation and the independent, peaceful reunification of the country.

Following the June 3 struggle, in August 1965 they rose up in the struggle to reject the "ROK-Japan agreements" and in 1969 in a resolute fight against the long-term office scheme of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique.

Further, last year the south Korean students and people fought unyieldingly in the teeth of the barbaric repression by the enemy; they vigorously struggled against the fraudulent "election" farce of the puppet clique and the ever more unscrupulous reinvasion of the Japanese militarists, for overthrowing the military fascist dictatorship and for achieving academic freedom and democratization of the socio-political life. Their mass anti-imperialist, anti-fascist movement for democratization which was launched in all parts of south Korea lasted more than half a year with the participation of over 155,000. It proved another telling blow at the U.S. imperialists' colonial rule and hastened the downfall of the puppet Pak Jung Hiites.

Today, the south Korean students and people are continuously and vigorously waging various forms of struggle for democratic freedom and rights and the independent reunification of the country despite the unheard-of fascist repression under the "state of emergency" proclaimed by the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique.

With no amount of barbarous fascist repression can the U.S. imperialist aggressors and the south Korean puppet clique ever break their fighting spirit and block the advance of their struggle.

Final victory is in store for the south Korean students and people who are fighting courageously, having boundless reverence for the great Leader of the revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung and upholding his strategic and tactical lines on the south Korean revolution and national reunification.

Kim Sam

Warmly Hail 3rd Founding Anniv. of Provisional Revolutionary Gov't of RSVN

The third anniversary of the founding of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam was observed on June 6.

The establishment of the PRG of the RSVN was a historic event of great significance in the struggle of the South Vietnamese people for the accomplishment of their anti-U.S., national-liberation revolution.

The PRG of the RSVN, the genuine legitimate representative of the 14 million South Vietnamese people, set up in the crucible of the anti-U.S., save-the-nation struggle became a glorious militant banner and a powerful weapon in their war of resistance against the U.S. imperialist aggressors and for national salvation, a war for liberation of the south, defence of the north and reunification of the country.

Today the heroic South Vietnamese people and their armed forces under the correct leadership of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation and the PRG of the RSVN, taking firmly the initiative into their hands and displaying mass heroism and unparalleled bravery on all the fronts of the anti-U.S., national-salvation struggle, have been frustrating the barbarous "pacification programme" of U.S. imperialism, its "plan for Vietnamizing" the aggressive war and its war escalation manoeuvres. This proves fatal blows, military and political, to the U.S. imperialists, the sworn enemy.

During the period from March 30 to May 1 alone, the South Vietnamese people and their armed forces achieved brilliant war results; they liberated many regions, killed, wounded or took prisoners more than 90,000 enemies, and destroyed or captured their planes, warships and other war materiel in large quantities.

The liberated areas have been further reinforced politically, economically and militarily into solid bases for the anti-U.S., save-the-nation struggle. The international prestige of the PRG of the RSVN is rising as days go by.

The South Vietnamese people and the People's Liberation Armed Forces are inflicting serious political and military setback upon the U.S. imperialist aggressors, the common enemy, and their stooges and are driving them to bay, hand in hand with the fraternal Cambodian and Lao peoples and their patriotic armed forces.

All the achievements of the South Vietnamese people accelerate the final defeat of U.S. imperialism in Indochina and contribute greatly to the cause of the anti-U.S. joint struggle of the Indochinese people.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The Workers' Party of Korea and the Korean people regard U.S. imperialist aggression against Viet Nam as one against themselves and they regard the struggle of the Vietnamese people as their own. Our people will be more resolute in their struggle against the common enemy, U.S. imperialism, and will exert every possible effort to support the people of Viet Nam." (Kim Il Sung, *Selected Works*, Vol. IV, Eng. ed., p. 343.)

The Vietnamese question should be solved on the basis of the seven-points of the South Viet Nam NFL and the PRG of the RSVN.

The Korean people will as ever give with might and main support and encouragement to the heroic South Vietnamese people who are waging the righteous anti-U.S., anti-imperialist struggle, rallied firmly around the South Viet Nam NFL and the PRG of the RSVN.

Our people regard it as their sacred internationalist duty to do so.

The Korean people sincerely hope that the heroic South Vietnamese people will surely win the final victory in the struggle for the complete liberation of South Viet Nam, smashing the war escalation manoeuvres of U.S. imperialism.

A meeting of employees of the Pyongyang Textile Mill held on June 7 in honour of the third anniversary of the establishment of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the RSVN

Tunisia Greets Her National Day

June 1 is the national holiday of Tunisia.

On this occasion the Korean people extend warm felicitations and greetings to the Tunisian people.

The Tunisian people won the freedom and independence of the country through their protracted struggle against the French colonialists who had occupied their country.

Since then they have vigorously unfolded the struggle for eradicating the aftermaths of imperialist colonial rule. As a result, the feudal monarchism was abolished, a Republic proclaimed and a national army founded. Simultaneously, vast land owned by the colonialists and companies of foreign monopolists were nationalized.

Moreover, they have striven to consolidate the national independence and build the national economy and culture.

In this way they have scored many successes in the struggle for building a powerful, prosperous, sovereign and independent state.

In his message of greetings sent to Habib Bourguiba, President of the Republic of Tunisia, the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung pointed out:

"The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people rejoice over the successes the Tunisian people under the leadership of Your Excellency have made in opposing imperialism and colonialism and developing the national economy and national culture and express firm solidarity with them in their struggle."

Today the Tunisian people support the Palestinian people's struggle for liberating their fatherland and regaining their national rights, and are fighting against the imperialists' aggression on other countries and interference in their internal affairs and for the world peace.

Especially, the Tunisian people show deep sympathy for our people in their just struggle to attain the independent, peaceful reunification of the country without interference from outside forces. Our people appreciate this very much.

The Korean people value the relations of friendship and cooperation with the Tunisian people and will in the future, too, exert every efforts for their development.

Our people sincerely wish the Tunisian people fresh success in the work for consolidation of the national independence and prosperity and development of their country.

We Condemn Brigandish Japanese Militarism

Invasion of Korea Committed by Japanese Imperialism under the Pretext of "Protecting Japanese Residents"

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the Korean people, said in a recent interview with the journalists of the New York Times:

"We remember the history of Japanese imperialists' aggression of our country. In 1894 the Japanese imperialists began worming their way into Korea under the pretext of protecting Japanese residents in Korea."

On June 9, 1894, 78 years ago, the Japanese imperialist aggressors sent their troops to Korea in a brigandish way on the plea of "protecting Japanese residents."

Their invasion of Korea, which had begun with the conclusion of the 1876 "Kanghwa-do treaty" as a momentum, reached a most open stage at that time.

In those days foreign forces of aggression including Japan and China under the Ching dynasty made inroads into Korea with an aim to swallow it up.

Specifically, the Japanese imperialists were seeking hard to take the initiative in the aggression on Korea and watching for a chance to dispatch their troops to Korea.

Around that time, a peasant war broke out in Korea, that is, early in 1894. It was a patriotic struggle against the foreign forces of aggression trying to subordinate Korea to them and against the traitorous feudal rulers succumbing to them. It gave serious blows to the enemies.

The Japanese imperialists traded on the outbreak of the peasant war, regarding it as a good opportunity of putting into effect their long-premeditated, insidious plan for armed invasion of Korea.

The Japanese imperialist aggressors illegally landed large aggression troops in Inchon, Korea, shamelessly jabbering that it was aimed at "guarding imperial legation and consulate and protecting the lives and property of imperial subjects."

When the feudal government of Korea demanded the withdrawal of their troops, the brazen-faced Japanese aggressors intervened in its internal affairs by force of arms, raving that they would not withdraw their troops from Korea unless the Korean feudal government "transform" its domestic policy.

On July 23 the Japanese minister made 1,500 aggression troops raid the royal palace of Korea, occupy the barracks of the Korean army in Seoul and disarm its soldiers by force.

Then, on July 25 the Japanese imperialist aggressors mounted a surprise attack on the Chinese vessels anchored in the West Sea of Korea and this triggered off the Sino-Japanese war. Our country was thus turned into a theatre of the Sino-Japanese war, which victimized innumerable Koreans.

Through the sanguinary war, the Japanese imperialists shut off the Chinese forces in their aggression of Korea and began reducing our country to their exclusive colony. This brigandish act of theirs could be committed with the sustained backing of the U.S. imperialist aggressors, the sworn enemy of the Korean people.

As regards the dispatch of Japanese aggression troops to Korea during the 1894 peasant war, the then U.S. minister in Seoul impudently said it was "reasonable" that the "dispatch of troops by Japan was designed to protect the residents and the legation." In this way, he shielded the Japanese aggressors most zealously.

In giving active support to the Japanese aggressors, U.S. imperialism calculated to reinforce its foothold of aggression in Asia by weakening the Chinese forces and stemming the advance of tsarist Russia into Asia through the military advance of Japan.

But the Japanese imperialists who had gobbled up our country and invaded many other Asian countries with the backing of U.S. imperialism perished in the course of the aggression they committed.

At present, the Japanese militarists are engaged in a reckless scheme to invade Korea again and regain their old position of a colonial ruler in the same old way as they did before, backed by U.S. imperialism.

Under the wirepulling of U.S. imperialism, they concluded the "ROK-Japan agreements" with the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique in 1965 and set out on the renewed invasion of south Korea in real earnest and now they have entered the stage of bringing into the open military aggression plus political, economic and cultural infiltration. While strengthening military tie-up with the south Korean puppet clique, they are delivering tanks, planes, military vehicles, machine-guns and various other kinds of weapons and combat equipment to the puppet army. Moreover, they have already sent to south Korea the "skeleton unit" made up of high-ranking officers of the Japanese "self-defence forces" under the name of "service exchange." They are trying to station it in south Korea on a permanent basis. Besides, they are openly plotting to send the "self-defence forces" of Japan to south Korea and join in a Korean war under the old signboard of "protection of Japanese residents," alleging that in view of the Japanese constitution the dispatch of "self-defence forces" to south Korea is permissible, for it is aimed at "protecting" the lives and property of the Japanese in south Korea and "defending their rights and interests."

All facts patently show that the Japanese militarists are the very robbers who leave no stone unturned to achieve their aggressive ambition and are the inveterate enemy of the Korean people.

They are grossly miscalculating, however. They must clearly know that Korea today is not Korea of the past when their predecessors could worm their way into it, brandishing blood-stained swords for aggression.

The Japanese militarists must face the reality of today squarely and must not act indiscreetly.

Kim Byong Sam

"Campaign for Building New Villages," a Nefarious Political Trickery

The puppet Pak Jung Hiites started the "campaign for building new villages," a government-staged burlesque, in last spring and have left no means untried to make it a success.

They staged such farce as "promotion rally" and "meeting for unity" in Seoul and localities almost every day, sent policemen, officials of the puppet regime and armymen to rural districts and even mobilized theatrical troupes and quires for tour performance in an effort to induce the peasants to join the campaign.

The farcical "all-nation campaign" has been launched with the countryside as its main stage, and now it is going to be unfolded in the urban areas, too. They are advertizing it as a "spiritual movement for a better life" and "philosophy of action for modernization," making the impression that the campaign could bring about a radical change in the appearance of the countryside. Their propaganda, however, is a sheer lie designed to hoodwink the south Korean peasants and people.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung pointed out:

"The military rulers of south Korea are now clamouring about 'reform,' 'building a self-reliant economy,' and 'relief for the people.' But these are nothing but deceptions designed to placate the people's discontent and intensify fascist suppression." (Kim Il Sung, *Selected Works*, Vol. III, Eng. ed., p. 138.)

The puppet Pak Jung Hiites' "campaign for building new villages" is a cunning and nefarious trickery, like all other deceptive plays they have so far produced, intended to soften up the mounting discontent of the south Korean peasants and people, paralyze their spirit of resistance and intensify the fascist suppression still more.

A glaring evidence of this is furnished by the contents of the campaign.

Traitor Pak Jung Hi jabbered that the campaign was intended to make the peasants "cooperate" with the puppet regime and work harder.

It goes without saying that this is an artifice to put down the discontent and resistance of the peasants who are opposing the puppets and make them an obedient work horse.

The extreme fascistization of socio-political life, militarization of the economy and frantic war preparations, all of which have been madly accelerated by the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique following the declaration of "state of emergency," have called forth a greater discontent and spirit of resistance from the people. The "state of emergency" racket, bitterly denounced and rejected within and without, has further aggravated the political and economic confusion in south Korea.

Driven into such a predicament, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique invented the "campaign for building new villages," a vile political trickery.

They scheme, through this campaign, to soothe the peasants whose life has been impoverished and whose discontent has risen higher owing to their plunder of the countryside and to build a foothold in the rural areas for their long-term office.

In an endeavour to realize their ambition for power the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique that have been rebuffed by the south Korean people and opponent forces strive to lay their political basis in the countryside where the majority of the south Korean population lives and inhabitants are lower than urban dwellers in the level of political awakening and consciousness.

The Pak Jung Hi clique, prompted by such a lust, utter absurd nonsense, saying that the devastated villages may be turned into "rich villages good to live in" through the "intensive investment" in the countryside and the aforesaid campaign.

But things have turned contrary to their propaganda; all that they have done through the campaign is that they have mobilized the peasants forcibly in building military highways, sinking wells and setting up public latrines. It is clear to all that such patch work has no effect on the wretched plight of the south Korean countryside, a land of darkness and age-old poverty.

Another aim pursued by the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique in the campaign is to drum the "anti-communist" idea into the south Korean people, intensify the fascist suppression still more, put down growing sentiments of the people for the peaceful reunification and perpetuate the national split.

Today the south Korean people look up, as a beacon fire of hope, to the northern half of the DPRK which has undergone a radical change and brought a new happy life to the people in a short span of time under the wise guidance of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader and the sun of the nation, and find a way out of their present misfortunes and sufferings in the national reunification.

Scared by this, the Pak Jung Hiites started the "campaign for building new villages" and set in motion all propaganda machines—cinema, drama, radio, newspaper and quire and the like—to infuse the "anti-communist" idea and the sentiment of north-south antagonism into the minds of the people while raving about the non-existent "threat of southward aggression from the north." Some time ago traitor Pak Jung Hi blabbed that the campaign is designed to "prevent infiltration of communism into the countryside."

The "system of guidance" of the campaign suffices it to show that it is aimed at further intensifying the fascist repression of the people; the minister of home affairs of the puppet regime, boss of the police, holds the post of "chairman of the central council" for the campaign and local police chiefs occupy leading posts of councils for the campaign in provinces, cities, counties, sub-counties and villages. In this way, the puppet clique keep the south Korean people under more strict surveillance and control of the puppet police. Moreover, they have introduced the "system of roundup quota" to repress anyone who goes against the grain. Under this system those policemen who "have failed to fulfil their quotas in arresting people" are punished severely.

This campaign, in a nutshell, is part of the puppets' manoeuvres to set up an "all-out security system"—a vicious scheme for perpetuation of national split and for war preparations.

What the puppet Pak Jung Hiites drive at through this campaign is to bleed the peasants white and plunder the countryside more harshly than ever.

They prattle that the poverty of peasants owes to their "laziness" and that they "must work harder" to free themselves from poverty.

Under the specious signboard of the campaign the puppets mobilize the peasants in building and expanding military highways and establishments for war preparations and force slave labour on them for the landlords and rural comprador capitalists.

The south Korean peasants and people unanimously oppose the campaign because they know that it is a foul, reactionary political trickery. Little wonder that they offer stiff resistance to the campaign everywhere it is carried on by force; they give drubbing to the puppet officials and their agents, tear asunder the campaign placards and destroy the "work places" for the campaign.

The "campaign for building new villages" is doomed to failure as in case of "national movement for reconstruction," "movement for building villages good to live in" and "movement for building model villages" which the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique had unfolded previously.

Li Jip

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